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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S PURCHASES FROM U.S. ARMY.

Paris, August 5.
The task of distributing throughout France the goods purchased recently from the American Army occupies the attention of the French Controller of Supplies. Every measure will be taken to prevent speculation by profiteers when the goods have left the hands of the supply organisations.—Havas.

COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

Paris, August 5.
Parisians have visited the stores in a body, as a result of which prices have promptly fallen in many French cities. An improvement has been brought about by the appointment of a special official. A coal shortage is feared for France next winter, but steps are being taken for providing coal in sufficient quantities.—Havas.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Paris, August 5.
The Supreme Council has decided that the General Officer Commanding the French troops on the Rhine will be the Commander-in-Chief of all the Allied troops of occupation, in view of the preponderance of the French in the international force on the Rhine.—Havas.

FRANCE AND THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, August 5.
The Chamber of Deputies Peace Commission has concluded consideration of the ratification of the Peace Treaty, which is likely to be discussed after the session of the Conseil General on August 25.—Havas.

AUSTRIA'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

Paris, August 6.
The Austrian counter-proposals have been received.

REPORTED MURDER OF UKRAINIAN GENERAL.

Helsingfors, August 6.
A message from Kieff says it is reported from a Bolshevik source that the Ukrainian General Gregorieff has been murdered.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Shanghai, August 8.
Peking wires that Japan formally refuses Allied mediation with China on Shanghai and insists on dealing with China directly.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARY'S POSITION.

Paris, August 5.
On the suggestion of Mr. Hoover the Supreme Council has decided to raise the blockade on Hungary conditionally on the good behaviour of the new Hungarian Government. The request of the Budapest Government that each great Ally send a regiment to Budapest was refused.
The Hungarian Government was informed that the Rumanian troops will remain where they are until Hungary complies with the terms of the armistice.

Berlin, August 5.
It is stated from Vienna that British troops are en route for Budapest from Finne.

Paris, August 6.
The Supreme Council has decided that an inter-Allied military mission consisting of Generals be despatched immediately to Budapest, accompanied by an escort not exceeding a company for each Power.

CHINA AND KIAOCHAU.

Paris, August 7.
According to an interview a Chinese Peace Delegate said the Chinese will not persist in the demand that Japan hand over the iron mines in Chingling and the coal mines which the Germans were working in 1914, but China will never agree to lose sovereignty over the German built Tsingtao upon Kiaochow Bay, although China is willing to make the city an international port like Shanghai.

Tokio, August 2.
Foreign Minister Uchida in a statement declares that Japan will be faithful to the pledge to China of 1915 and is willing to restore the whole of the Kiaochow territory to China immediately Japan ratifies the Treaty of Versailles. Further Japan includes any rights affecting the territorial sovereignty of China in the province of Shantung.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 5.
Silver is quoted at 53 1/8 and 55 7/16. The market is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, August 6.
The South London Tube strikers have resolved affirming their determination not to resume until the Police Bill is withdrawn and declaring the Bill to be the thin end of the wedge to suppress the freedom of the individual. Both the Tube and Nine Elms strikers have been repudiated by the executives of the unions concerned but fresh railway trouble is brewing as a result of dissatisfaction with the new scale of pay proposed by the Government. Meetings of Police at Bristol, St. Helens and South Shields decided to bodily resign from the Police Union. The Commissioner of Metropolitan Police announced last night that the total of police strikers in the country was 2,300. The Lords passed the second reading of the Police Bill.

A meeting of the Trade Union Organisations in Liverpool has appointed a general strike committee to carry out the resolution passed on the 4th. The bakers' strike, which is inconveniencing London and the country generally, has resulted in a bread famine in Liverpool. The Lord Mayor stated last night that not a single loaf was procurable in the city. At a meeting of the Municipal Employees' Association of Liverpool it was resolved to strike unless the tramwaymen's demands are conceded. A meeting of Manchester police resolved not to strike but hoping that the Government would withdraw or amend the first four clauses of the Police Bill.

London, August 5.
The Northern Miners' Association has resolved in favour of a general strike involving eleven thousand workers in the Midlothian and East Lothian collieries.

London, August 5.
Liverpool was quiet yesterday except for a fire, alleged to be of incendiary nature, which gutted the Corporation's water paper stores. A meeting of railwaymen at Liverpool last evening resolved calling on the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen to support the police strikers. In the event of the Executive's refusal the meeting favoured direct action. London and Southwestern drivers numbering 531 are out as a result of the Nine Elms resolution which was unauthorised by the Executive of the Society. Bank Holiday traffic was considerably delayed. A ballot of members of the Bakers Union rejected the offer of arbitration.

THE VATICAN AND PEACE.

London, August 5.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth, referring to the alleged 'peace negotiations' in August 1917, stated that after the Pope's peace proposals Count De Salis, British Minister to the Vatican, instructed Cardinal Gasparri that the Government could not reply, as it was hopeless to attempt to bring the belligerents to agreement until the Central Powers had given some indication of their war objects. Cardinal Gasparri replied narrowing the issue to Belgium and emphasising the Reichstag resolution opposing annexations. Count De Salis observed that the decision did not rest with the Reichstag. Cardinal Gasparri wished to pursue the matter and telegraphed the German Government for an official declaration relative to Belgium. Count De Salis said Belgium was only one of many issues. Before receiving Count De Salis' report, the British Government considered it undesirable to be drawn into a piecemeal discussion and that if the Central Powers wished to negotiate they should state their terms in full. Count De Salis was therefore instructed not to interfere in any way with the negotiations between the Vatican and Germany. The matter then dropped.

WAR LEADERS HONOURED.

London, August 5.
The following honours have been conferred for war services:
Baronets: Sir David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig. Viscounts: Sir E. Allenby. Baronies: General Plumer, Rawlinson, Byng, Horne. Baronetcies: Admiral Madden, Vice-Admiral Keyes, Rear-Admiral De-Robert, Commander Tyrwhitt, Field Marshal Sir H. Wilson, General Sir William Robertson, Generals Birdwood and Trenchard. G. C. B.: Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey.

PROFITEERING AT HOME.

London, August 5.
The first public meeting of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into high prices and profiteering has been held. Mr. Roberts, Food Controller, said prices were bound to rise whether controlled or uncontrolled. He mentioned illegitimate speculation among wholesale dealers in bacon, ham and lard. Some parcels of bacon changed hands five times before reaching the public. Mr. Roberts declared there was profiteering in the clothing and boot trades.

NORTH RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

London, August 5.
A communique from General Maynard reports that a successful raid was carried out on August 2nd, by combined forces on land, sea and air, with a view to surprising the enemy's flotilla on Lake Onega and capturing Port Talvinsk, forty miles south-east of Medvyejagorsk. Two enemy steamers armed with three-inch guns were captured in good condition. A third ran ashore at Talvinsk and was captured, also twenty prisoners.

TRIBUTE TO MARSHAL FOCH.

Paris, August 7.
Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons paid a great tribute to Marshal Foch, the Allied Generalissimo, by whose genius the war could have been won already in 1918.

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE.

Paris, August 7.
Sympathy for Koreans fighting for independence was expressed at a dinner given to the Korean Delegation at the Peace Conference.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

Paris, August 7.
At a meeting of the Supreme Allied Council in Paris Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, stated that no coal imports to Europe could be expected from the United States, consequently the Supreme Council decided to form an Inter-Allied Council for the production and distribution of coal, using Czech and Polish workers in French, Belgian and German mines.

VICTORY GRANTS.

London, Aug. 6.
The Labour Party has decided to move that the Government reduce the grants to £200,000 (from £260,000). The main criticism of the grants in the Lobby is the smallness of recognition of the Air Force.

AMERICA'S PEACE ARMY.

Washington, August 5.
Mr. Baker has submitted to Congress a Bill providing for a peace-time army of 510,000 with three months compulsory military training for all youths of nineteen, after which they will be subject to two years' military service.

HOME CRICKET.

London, August 5.
The Australians beat Sussex by an innings and 54. Hampshire v. Middlesex was drawn, also Kent v. Essex. Surrey v. Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire v. Lancashire, Gloucester v. Somerset, and Leicester v. Northants. Warwick beat Derby by ten wickets.

OUR PEKING LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, July 26.
The outstanding event of the week has of course been the clash between Chinese and Japanese soldiers in the vicinity of Changchun, which though it resulted in a number of casualties on both sides, is not to be made a diplomatic issue but is to be settled locally. This is as it should be. It betokens a departure from the previous haughty attitude of Japan which insisted that in all such episodes the Chinese were blameworthy and would have to make compensation for Japanese killed which was greatly in excess of the monetary value set upon such individuals in their own country. That the Japanese should evince such sweet reasonableness argues several things. First of all it is a realisation that the eyes of the world are following Japan's movements in China more closely than they did before and that the acid test of fairness and justice, despite the Shantung award, will not be lacking should the necessity for it be proved. In the second place this conciliatoriness betokens Japan's wish not to antagonise China further if it can be avoided. And in the third place it argues that the Japanese may have a suspicion that their own nationals were not altogether without blame. Even the Japanese statement of the occurrence corroborates the last mentioned view. The Japanese who was assaulted in the first instance by the Chinese soldiers admitted that he replied to their insults when the soldiers reviled him. That of course was unwise, to say the least. The Japanese armed party which entered the Chinese camp to demand explanation was courting trouble in resorting to such a procedure, which, of course, was wholly irregular.

Curiously enough, the net result of the incident is to strengthen the position of Chang Tso-lin in his attempt to unite the Three Provinces under his command. Tsuchun Men En-Yuan brought down upon himself the condemnation of Peking, or rather his command. The situation in Kirin is still uncertain, for Meng's soldiers are not inclined to let him depart. Meng is credited with being a true blooded Republican while Chang who is an aggressive militarist is suspected of coquetting with the Japanese and accepting favours from them which are not in the interests of China. By presidential mandate Marshal Tuan Chih-shan has been appointed to the North Western Frontier District Army. He has been ordered to maintain order in the region.

Chang Tso-lin might regard this Little Hsu has been despatched to arrange matters. If they can come to an agreement the military domination of China will be emphasised, but if Chang prefers to play his own hand then there may be a repetition of the strife of warring factions. Chang has gradually built up a position as strong as that held by Chang Hsun before he made the mistake of coming to Peking and setting up the 'Little Emperor'. Either way, it bodes no good for China.

Meanwhile General Hsu Shu-chun's expedition to Urga is still at Kalgan, where it is likely to remain for a time. The motor trucks have proved impracticable, but they may be brought back to Peking to initiate the long promised motor street service. His fleet of cars is no less serviceable in the hands of incompetent chauffeurs. Against this there is the interesting information from Urga that the Mongolians are up in arms at the prospect of having a large Chinese force stationed in their midst. By agreement China is entitled to have 300 soldiers as a bodyguard for the Amban, Chen Yi, who is suspected of playing the militarist game by appealing for more troops to protect him against perils which no one can see but himself. It looks as if the enterprise will be abandoned as China, in her dire need for money, cannot explain to the Consortium why this foolish expenditure is being incurred.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the old Consortium has been resuscitated for a year or longer pending the formation of the new Consortium, and it is expected that it will make an advance to China. Yesterday application was made to the Group for an advance of \$24,000,000 to be advanced in six monthly instalments, but the bankers could not give an answer until they had consulted their respective offices in London. The Government is at its wits end to raise the wherewithal to keep the Government machinery working, and such a delay is to say the least irksome. Moreover, it is not all impossible that the Consortium may adhere to its former decision not to lend money until the country is united. To meet this condition the Government has intimated its willingness to allocate a proportion to the Southern Government. China is indeed in a perilous state and it would seem as if she has to be much worse before she is better. When conditions become such that the Powers realise the need for intervention as in Russia, then the military may have to be sent to the aid of the Government.

MADAME KEELER.

COSTUMIER OF THE BANVARD CO.

When last here, favourable comments were heard on all sides on the novel apparel worn by the Banvard Chorus (who appear at the Theatre Royal to-night) and great credit is due Mr. W. R. Banvard for the expensive and attractive manner in which the girls are garbed, but after letting the theatre-going public into a little "behind the footlights" secret the real credit will go to Madame Keeler, who is a member of the popular organisation and is accompanying the troupe on its tour of the East. Madame Keeler is considered one of America's topmost modistes and designers of stage wardrobe and the dainty, fashionable, novel effects created by her and displayed to a great advantage with the pretty Banvard Girls as models is the talk of the elite of every city in which Banvard has presented his company. When joining the Banvard Company, Madame Keeler was the costumer for the Oliver Morosco Producing Co. Morosco is one of the leading theatrical producers of America and the success attained by two of his latest musical comedy hits, "So Long Letty" and "Canary Cottage" is due a great deal to Madame Keeler, whose creations in both productions were copied by the smartest and most exclusive shops of ladies wear in the United States. Madame Keeler has earned the reputation of designing the costumes for more big Broadway musical successes than any other artist in her line and during her career has served Henry W. Savage, Chas. Dillingham, the A. H. Woods Theatrical Corporation and other well-known theatrical firms and made numerous trips to Paris seeking the latest modes and ideas of the Parisian modiste. The handicraft and creations of Madame Keeler are certainly one of the big features of the Banvard production and you will notice if you follow their repertoire closely during their local engagement that every set of costumes is worn only once, which is a remarkable feature in itself, considering the numerous song and dance numbers used by the company.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11.10d.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Opening of Banvard Musical Comedy Season—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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THE SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION.

TOO MUCH MONEY AND TOO LITTLE PRODUCTION.

A. M. Drysdale writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—What we are all suffering from, strangely enough, is the existence of too much money. The rich and the poor alike are under this oppression.

At the best of times the State, a considerable consumer, has nothing tangible but money to give in exchange for real commodities, and as in war conditions it wishes to consume a thousand times more commodities than in peace conditions, it must then find a thousand times more money—or perhaps three thousand times more, for value goes down as quantity goes up.

And the State is not the only buyer who has nothing to give for goods but money—when I say "nothing" I mean no products essential to existence.

Normally there are thousands of such buyers—the Army, the Navy, the great Civil Service, the professions, the idle. In war their number is multiplied so enormously that there sometimes seems a danger that we all shall have nothing but money to give one another in exchange for money.

If only we could live upon money the whole world would be prosperous and contented, for there was never so much money in the world before as there is now, and those who have it were never more ready to part with it.

MONEY IN GERMANY.

Germany is rolling in money, but nobody outside Germany wants it, and the Germans themselves think very little of it—so very little that they have to give large bundles of it to one another for a piece of soap or the smallest food ration.

The State which is unable to produce anything else, can produce plenty of money, and, owing to our long habit of regarding money as wealth, this power gives the State for a long time—a limit—a pull over, all other buyers of goods though these buyers may have many more valuable things than money to place in the market against their purchases, for the State's money will buy these more valuable things as well.

The reason, then, that there is more money in the world than ever before, is because there are far more people than ever before who have no products to exchange for the products which they must have if they are to live, and, as they must live or the State itself die, the State creates money for them almost out of the clouds or the shining of the moon.

Not only have the armies and navies no harvests of their own, but they waste the harvests and products of those who are still producing—blaze them away on the battlefields or in bonfires at home. It is a lopsided exchange in which there are goods only on the one hand, and always only money on the other—money which has a restricted field of operation and necessarily, as the goods become conscious of their own value, a smaller purchasing power.

GOODS V. MONEY.

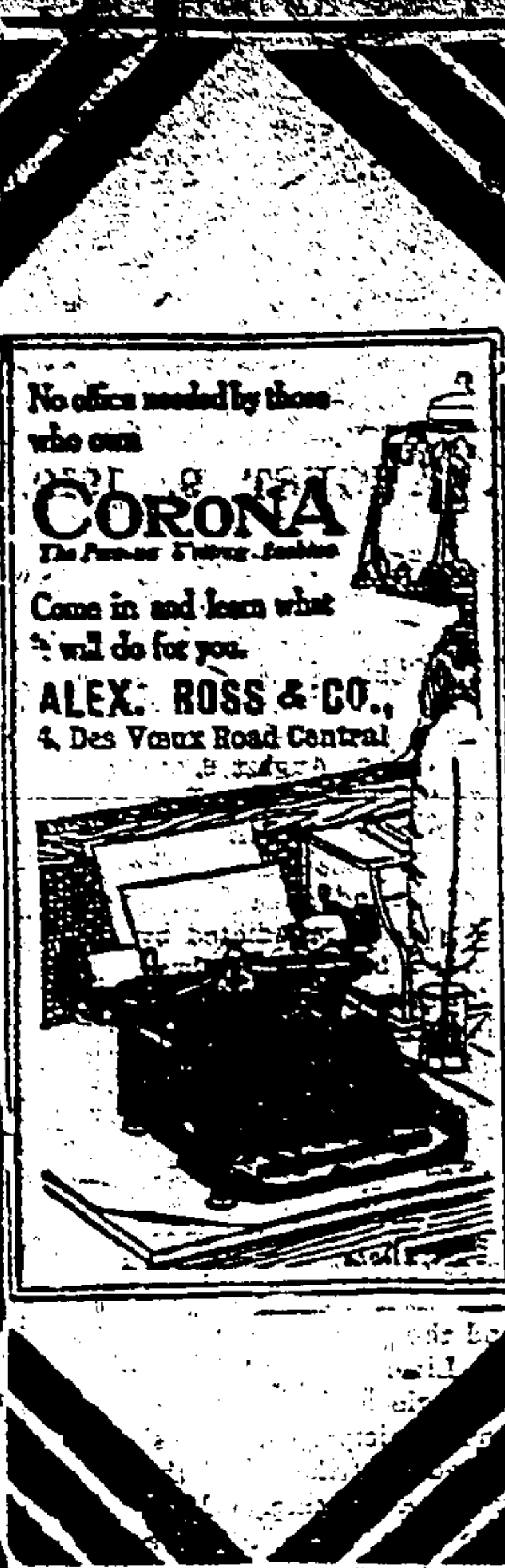
Observe how a grocer will now guard a potato, and yet how readily (if not a strict teetotaler) he will give whatever money may be demanded of him for a pot of beer.

The Germans are said to be buying diamonds, which is a very wise thing to do if their money will do it; and we know that the British are buying Romanesque and antique rugs at what seem to be extravagant prices.

There is, indeed, growing up a general suspicion of the ad hoc money, and if there should come a time when goods will simply refuse to exchange themselves for money which has nothing behind it, there will be a great crash as there was ten years after Waterloo, in which the merely moneyed classes would suffer far more than the actual producers. But none would escape.

I suppose there is no short cut out of the plethora of money into which the war has driven us, but it is suggested that, if gold were again put into circulation instead of paper, a rare mineral in place of an abundant vegetable, money would regain its value and prices would fall.

The remedy would be still more certain of success if it were accompanied by a renewed abundance of the things for which prices are paid. I suppose that the British would be glad to see the money of the world again in the hands of the producers.



Japan, like the Americas, has more goods than money, and as she, too, is sending us much more than we are able to send her, the exchange there also is against us.

Is Europe itself there is practically no exchange. Germany, Austria, and Poland were among our best markets before the war and even if they wished, they are now unable to absorb our goods. We are thus driven to internal combustion—to consuming one another's products or living by jacking in one another's washing, which I suppose is the ideal of the Tariff Reformer.

Unavoidable as this is, it has produced a velocity of currency which is unnatural. If you drive your driving wheel too fast, it will in the end fly to pieces.

All European countries, Great Britain included, have actually been forced by the war into the extraordinary necessity of having to exclude imports, cheap or dear, in order to give home employment a start.

It is, however, misleading to call this protection, or a lift to the producers, for without exclusion there would simply be anarchy beyond human control, resulting in general distress. An unchecked inflow of goods from the United States, for example, would influence the exchange more and more against us, and Lancashire would not have enough money to buy the raw cotton which she wants from America.

It will be interesting in regard to imports to watch the effect of the German indemnity on German prosperity and international trade. Some will have it that modern French prosperity dates from the indemnity of 1871.

It would seem that if Germany is to pay her indemnity she will have to export £12 worth of goods for every £1 worth she imports. With no army or navy to maintain, and with other economies at home, she may manage to do it, and thereby become the most industrious and productive country in the world.

But what about the rest of Europe? What tariff would keep out from Britain the unprecedentedly cheap goods which would result? I believe myself that we must soon re-open our markets and raise our barriers, but then the day of our trial will begin in terrible earnest.

Shall we be prepared? A torrent of goods will pour upon us from Central Europe at a faster rate than we can manufacture by present methods.

We shall be borne into an uncharted sea of upheavals and adventures. Will the domestic national conditions be sufficiently stabilised to enable us to win through perhaps the most trying time in our recent history?

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THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THE PROJECT

An ordinary general meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company (Limited) was held recently at the Oriental Hotel, Baron Erlanger, the chairman, presiding.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, of all the pleasant duties that I am confronted with to-day, the most pleasant is to welcome you to this side of the table Lord Sydenham and Admiral Sir Mark Kerr. After five years of the most frightful destruction, peace has come upon the world. And it behoves every nation, and more particularly ours, to set the example of intensified purpose of reconstruction.

Rightly we consider the completion of the Channel Tunnel which we began 50 years ago, one of the most important items in our national policy of reconstruction. It is essential, in our eyes, from a political point of view, in order to link our destinies with those of France as closely in peace as in war and to consolidate that alliance which five years of brotherhood in arms has forged and to cement it with that spirit of mutual good faith and confidence which will alone ensure its permanency. It is essential in no less a degree from the point of view of political economy. We must ever keep in mind the fact that we have never been and have no intention of becoming a military Empire; we are not even what some people believe us to be—a naval Empire. True, we have held the supremacy of the seas for four centuries or more, but it is a supremacy which we have held and wielded for the protection of our commercial rights and those of others. Our Empire has been essentially a commercial Empire; its foundation stones have been trade, commerce, and industry, and that is why it has grown into the biggest and strongest Empire of which the world's history has kept the record. If we are to keep this record unblemished and unchallenged, we must by all legitimate means maintain our position in the world's trade, commerce, and industry. Who will gainsay that in the competition for the markets of the world the question of quick, safe and cheap transportation is not a dominant factor? The speediest, the most reliable, and, I venture to assert, the cheapest access to the markets of Continental Europe will be best assured by the construction of the Channel Tunnel, and that is why I advocate its construction on national grounds of political economy.

If Parliament and public opinion agree with us on this point—and I venture to assert that they do with as much confidence as I of yore asserted that they would agree—let the question be debated at once in Parliament and the matter be set at rest once and for all, for your expectations, gentlemen, are those of France, and as expectations grow with hope the sooner any adverse decision is known, if it is to be adverse, the less bitter will be the disappointment. The company has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in preliminary work and in keeping the question of the tunnel constantly before the public eye. It has, therefore, vested rights in law and in equity, which I feel certain that such an impartial and high-minded body as the British Parliament would be the last to ignore. The Channel Tunnel Company is prepared, at any time, to promote a Bill in Parliament for the construction of the tunnel, fully realising that it has to satisfy the House of Commons on the following points:—That not only will the construction not endanger the national safety, but will make security doubly secure; that from a technical point of view there are no insuperable physical difficulties in the construction of the tunnel; that the safety and comfort of the public using the tunnel will be assured; that the tunnel scheme is a sound commercial enterprise; that it will greatly stimulate the trade, industry, and commerce of this country; that proper control of the private enterprise by the State is assured; and that the State be given the opportunity of taking a financial interest in the scheme if it so desires. In conclusion, all I ask on behalf of the shareholders of the company before abandoning the heavy burden of work and the great expense involved in the construction of the tunnel.

NOTICES

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Government against the construction by private enterprise, and that the Bill is deposited with the approval of the Cabinet, and is thus assured the impartial consideration of Parliament (Cheers). He concluded by moving the adoption of the balance sheet and accounts.

Mr. Charles Sydenham, J. P., seconded the motion, which was carried.

Baron Erlanger was re-elected a director, and a resolution was also unanimously passed electing Lord Sydenham and Admiral Sir M. Kerr to seats on the board. Lord Sydenham stated that both Sir Mark Kerr and he were proud of being associated with the Channel Tunnel project.

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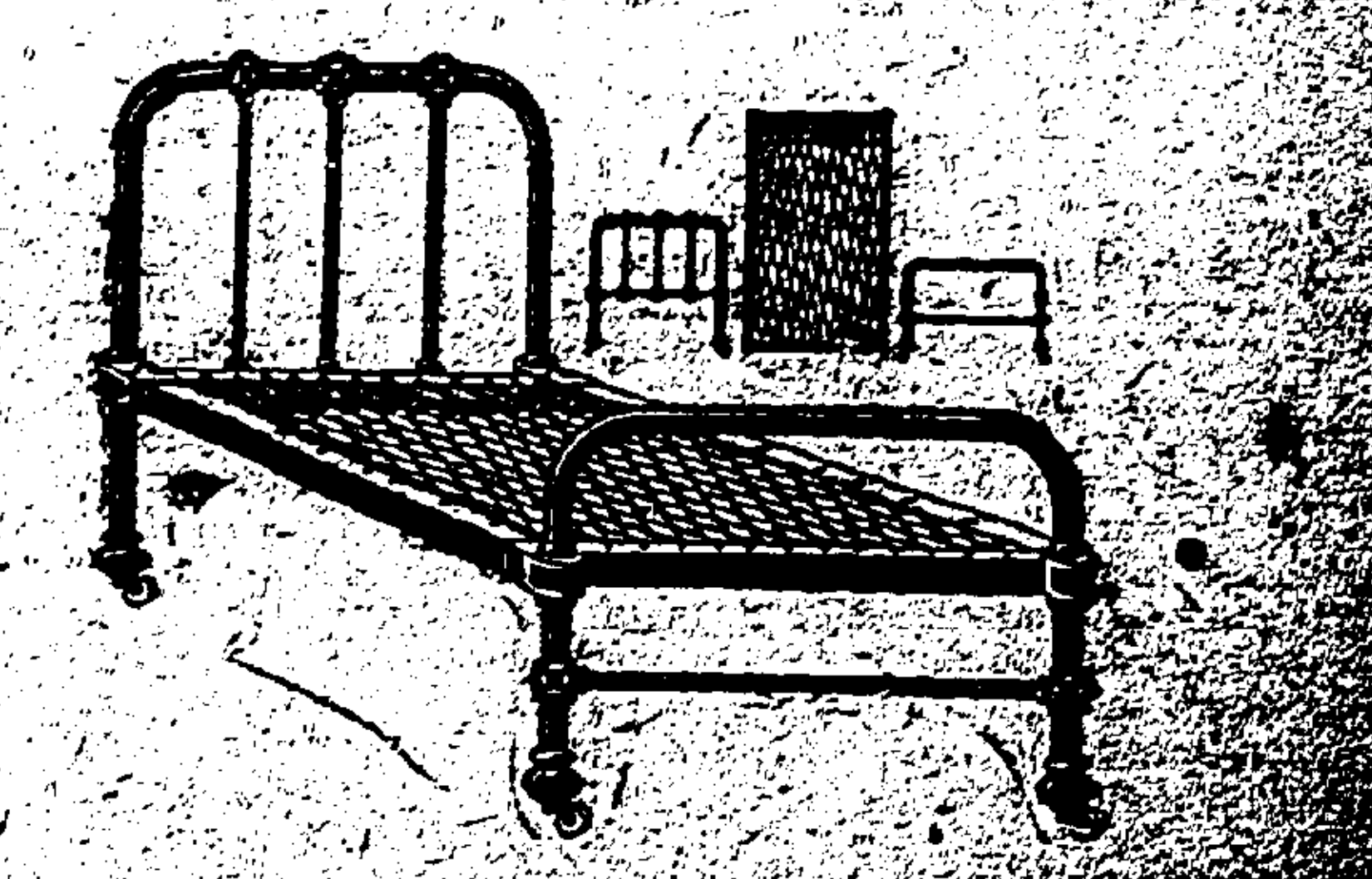
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

JAPAN'S VOLTE FACE.

We might well rub our eyes in mild amazement at the statement made by the Japanese Foreign Minister that Japan is willing to restore the whole of the Kiaochow territory to China immediately Japan ratifies the Treaty of Versailles, and, further, that Japan includes in the undertaking any rights affecting the territorial sovereignty of China in the Province of Shantung. Such a concession, if made, would, we should imagine, satisfy the Chinese and thus bring an end to the dispute which has estranged the two countries. It sounds almost too good to be true. Yet we have it given out as a statement by Japan's Foreign Minister, who, presumably, has not spoken without authority. This is no case of mere Press comment on possible action by the Tokyo Government; it is a declaration of what that Government intends to do. But it is so contrary to what one expected that a measure of incredulity is, in the circumstances, pardonable.

The first thought that strikes us on reading the announcement is in the form of a query: Why could not Japan have agreed to the incorporation of the undertaking in the Treaty? Then there would have been no protest at all from China, and we should have had no such conflict between the two nations as we have had since the disclosure of the Treaty stipulations. The position now is that Japan has secured certain rights, but that she intends immediately renouncing them on the ratification of the pact. That is, if we take the Japanese Foreign Minister's statement as a true reflection of the intentions of the Government. The whole thing seems absurd, for if the Japanese do not wish to avail themselves of the rights conferred by the Treaty, why did their delegates ever demand them? That these delegates did demand them there is no question, and we also know that more than one Power objected to them. It has even been said that the sop contained in the clauses dealing with Shantung was thrown to Japan to offset her disappointment at the rejection of the racial equality amendment. And one thing which cannot be overlooked is that the Japanese Press has almost consistently upheld Japan's claims to Shantung and even described them as rightful. With the facts thus there need be no wonder at the Japanese Foreign Minister's volte face being regarded as surprising, if not astounding.

There is, of course, one possible explanation of the change of front, and that is that Japan may have come to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to demand what she can claim under the Treaty of Versailles, has reconsidered the matter and is prepared to forego that to which she is entitled by the terms of the pact. But to show that such an action would be in the nature of a graceful concession on her part, she first of all wants to see the Treaty ratified. There is no denying the fact that Japan should exact, not only the ratification of the Treaty, but also the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce, which she expects to see ratified. So perhaps Japan's second thought, as it were, is that she may be the victim of a trap, and that the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce may be the first step towards the restoration of the whole of the Kiaochow territory to China.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE PASS OFFICE.

As we briefly observed yesterday, the modification of the Pass Office requirements is a step in the right direction, even if it does not go so far as some of us had hoped. It is now possible for residents to visit Canton, Macao or the West River without having to go through the tiresome, and often very inconvenient, formula of first getting a Police permit. That will be a great relief to weekend trippers and to business people as well. But why confine the measure to the places mentioned? If a man wants to go to Swatow, Shanghai, Manila or any other place excepting Canton, Macao and the West River, he must first of all take out his permit. He may be the most well-known resident of the Colony, a Britisher of Britishers, and one in whose movements the authorities can have no suspicions whatever. Yet through the formalities he must go. In some quarters, the total abolition of the Pass Office is advocated. We do not think the time has come for the taking of that step. But what objection could there be to granting permanent passes to residents whose bona fides are beyond question? Another point. By reason of the conditions which existed during the war, great numbers of residents have in their possession duly certified passports showing that they are persons in no way under suspicion. These passports, renewed every two years, ought to be quite sufficient to enable anyone to leave the Colony when occasion needs. We only want the Pass Office operating to shut out or keep an eye on undesirable characters. In other people it should have no interest whatever.

A WISE CHOICE.

We can regard it as a hopeful sign that the Chinese peace delegates in Paris have declared China's desire to be with Britain in close harmony with Britain, America and France, as the three leading democratic Powers of the world. The delegates say that China is trying to establish firmly democratic institutions, and they express the hope that the three countries named will help in making China's success real. Though there is nothing in the message to that effect, we presume that these spokesmen have not so delivered themselves without official advice to do so. What is especially gratifying about the matter is that China, despite her disappointment over the Shantung question, is prepared to put her trust in the three Allies on whose efforts the winning of the war has depended. We trust that the declaration is a correct representation of what the Peking Government feels on the matter. All through the war, and since, we have hoped that China would come to realize who her real friends are, and not be misled into making alliances and understandings which in the end would work to China's own undoing.

REAL FRIENDS.

We believe that it will pay China—not to put it on any higher grounds than that—to cultivate a closeness of understanding with the British, the Americans and the French. These three nations have China's welfare at heart. They have no wish to see the country in a continual state of turmoil and distraction. They want to see China prosperous, happy and united. China can play a very big part in the world if she chooses. She has untold resources both in material possessions and in the skillfulness and industriousness of her people. But she needs guidance. And guidance involves trust in others. Let China accept the proffered hand of help which is extended to her, and she will never regret it. Britain, America and France are all well-wishers of the Chinese nation. They are willing to help the country and its people. China will have everything to gain by cultivating and retaining their friendship.

SHIPBUILDING IN HONGKONG.

Our local dock companies are at present very busy. Two more standard ships are under construction in the Kowloon Docks, while the Taikoo Docks have in hand a similar number. In No. 2 Dock at Kowloon there is the Tanager B.M.E., a steamer from Manila, which is being converted into a ship. In No. 1 Dock, Kowloon, the Hong Kong, a Singapore steamer, is being converted into a ship. The Hong Kong, a Singapore steamer, is being converted into a ship. The Hong Kong, a Singapore steamer, is being converted into a ship.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN WITH BUT ONE IDEA IS SOMETIMES WORSE THAN A MAN WITH NO IDEA AT ALL.

The preacher at Union Church, to-morrow morning will be the Rev. J. Horace Johnston, B. A.

His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases each of enteric fever and cerebro-spinal fever. All were Chinese and one of each proved fatal.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Edwin Ralphs to act as Director of Education, in addition to his other duties.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Leo Longinotto to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong.

The preacher at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, at 11 a.m., will be the Rev. F. Creswick Todd, rector of St. Andrew's Church, South Orange, New Jersey.

The Government Gazette contains despatches from the Secretary of State showing that Iceland is recognised as a Sovereign State by the Danish Government, and recording the recognition of the independence of Finland.

The average mean temperature in Hongkong during July was 81.8. The highest point was 90.8, on the 3rd, and the lowest 73.5, on the 4th. There were 241.4 hours of sunshine and 19.43 inches of rain. The average humidity was 81.

A Chinese was caught coming off the s.s. Wah On, with 38 taels of raw opium, and one tael and eight-mace of prepared opium. He was fined on the first charge \$500, or four months, and on the second charge \$200, or four months, by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

A Chinese was walking along the pavement near Salt Fish Lane when another Chinese picked his pocket. He chased the man and an Indian watchman also joined the chase and the pickpocket was arrested. To-day he was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

Two sales of Crown land take place at the P. W. D. Offices on August 25. There are Kowloon Inland Lot 1382, containing 87,110 square feet (upset price \$13,066) and Inland Lot 2273 (east of Bay View Police Station), containing 112,900 square feet (upset price \$33,870).

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Roland Arthur Charlie North to act as his Private Secretary, in addition to his other duties, during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Richard Arthur Brabazon Ponsonby, P.M.C.

The death occurred on Thursday evening, at Jardine, Matheson and Co's godown at Fati, of Mr. Charles Watson, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, as the result of a heat stroke, followed by cerebral apoplexy. Deceased was 42 years of age. The funeral took place on Friday morning at Macao Fort.

The names of the following have been added to the List of Medical Practitioners:—Ho Shai-chuen, 10, Caine Road, Hongkong, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Society of Apothecaries, London; Lee Ying-chuen, 92, Nathan Road, Kowloon, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh.

A Chinese was charged to-day with stealing some milk out of a bottle in the Astor House Hotel. He was supposed to have drunk the milk, and to make good the amount, he poured some water in the bottle. Mr. M. A. Vas gave evidence saying that Madame Flint had caught defendant in the act of drinking the milk. The case was adjourned till Monday at 10.15 a.m.

We have received from the Consul General for the Netherlands a copy of an album entitled "Nederlanden" ("The Netherlands Undivided"), commemorating the recent visit of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands to the Netherlands East Indies.

1894 HONGKONG TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending August 11, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.
Aug. 20.—The rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 1d. 2 1/2d.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
Aug. 20.—At the usual afternoon meeting of the Hongkong Rifle Association, held last Saturday, the short range cup and spoon were won by Commander Ashe, R.N., the scratch man who made seven "bulls" at 200 and 30 at 300 yards, a total of 65. Mr. W. Stewart, 14 points start, was second, totalling 24 and 23 respectively.

JOURNALISTIC BURLESQUE.
Aug. 22.—Of the hundred and one unseemly and contemptible acts which the China Mail has been guilty of in recent years, the remarks on last night's issue of that ridiculous burlesque in public journalism in reference to the members of the Police Force who will be the recipients of "long services and meritorious conduct" medals on Friday next, as recently announced in these columns, takes rank as the most unjustifiable that our transient memory can recall at the present time. It is well-known that Government employees are not at liberty to defend themselves against anything and everything that is unpalatable to them in the public press, however unfair and unjustified it may be, and we are, therefore, all the more surprised that the publisher of our evening contemporary should have permitted its columns to be prostituted by such spiteful meanness and malicious backbiting.

THE PLAGUE.
Aug. 23.—The plague scare is now fairly at an end, and it is to be hoped, for all time. The streets of China-town are just as crowded, now-a-days, with Celestials of high and low estate and of all ages, and of both sexes as ever, while in the European quarter of the City many of our leading Chinese citizens, who virtually constitute the backbone of the Colony's commerce and who fled these shores when the loathsome bubonic disease was claiming scores of victims daily, are now constantly met flitting about from long to long endeavouring, apparently to make up for lost time. Almost without exception, the Chinese hongas and shops which were closed two months ago, owing to the plague, have been whitewashed and painted and reopened with a rush of business, the like of which, despite the war in the North, has been unknown for several years.

A PRESENTATION.
August 24.—At the Central Police Station, this afternoon, the whole Force was paraded before Mr. F. H. May, C.S.P., on the occasion of the presentation of "long and meritorious service" medals of the first class to Inspectors Mackie and Hanson, similar decorations of the second and fourth classes respectively to Sergeant T. Moffat and Constable Samuel Pepper. The recipients of these coveted honours were decorated by Mr. May, who expressed the hope that this would not be the last occasion on which it would be his pleasant duty to present members of the Force with medals for meritorious services.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st June, 1919, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Bank.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	\$ 1,194,695	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	\$24,733,516	17,000,000
Merchants' Bank of India, Limited.	\$ 1,135,531	550,000
Total.	\$ 4,123,842	\$12,550,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$240,000.
† Securities with the Crown Agents \$125,000.

LOCAL DEATHS.

We regret to record the death which took place yesterday morning of Lieut. J. D. Struthers, of the 8th Coy. R.G.A., due, it is said, to a heat stroke. The deceased had seen service in South Africa. He leaves a widow and child at home, for whom the greatest sympathy will be felt. The funeral took place last evening and was largely attended, those present including H. E. Major (General) Ventris, Col. Loring, C.M.G., D.S.O. Lieut. Col. Croase, Taylour, Majors Scantbury, Downing, Kirk Patrick, Willer, C.O. 85th Co. R.G.A. Sturges, Perrot, Roche Kelly, Capt. Campbell, Samson, Burns, Davies, Bristow, Skilton, Lieuts. Jones, McConnell, Morton, Evenden, M.C. Thornton, Dunbar and Eales, R.N. Master Gunner May and a number of men from the 87th Co. R.G.A. The band of H.M.S. Kent attended and the Rev. F. B. Hastings officiated. There were many beautiful wreaths.

The death occurred on Thursday, also from a heat stroke, of Chief Petty Officer May, of H.M.S. Kent, a widower, 40 years of age, who had just concluded 25 years' service and was due to leave for home by the s.s. Atreus. The funeral took place last evening, the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings officiating. There was a large attendance, including Engineer Lieutenant O'Gry, Surgeon Lt. Holmes, and Lt. Fisher and wreaths were sent by Commander Findlayson, Petty Officers, H.M.S. Kent, Quartermaster Mess H. M. S. Kent, Royal Marines H. M. S. Tamar, Chief Stoker's Mess H.M.S. Kent, Petty Officers H.M.S. Kent, Royal Marines Detachment H.M. S. Kent, Ships Company H.M.S. Kent, and many others.

The death took place yesterday of Mr. J. P. Silva-Netto, father of Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, at the age of 80 years. There was a large gathering of mourners at the funeral, which took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, those present including Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, (son) Messrs. M. J. Danenberg and P. E. Eca da Silva-Netto (sons-in-law), E. V. M. R. de Sousa (Consul for Portugal), J. M. Alves (Consul for Brazil), P. V. Botelho (Acting Consul for Nicaragua), J. F. Eca da Silva (Consul for Mexico), A. Morris, F. J. V. Gorge, I. M. Xavier, A. G. da Rocha, Leo d'Almada e Castro, F. M. P. de Graça, M. A. Xavier, P. V. Botelho, A. A. Alves, A. M. L. Soares, E. d'Aguiar, Rev. Father Nolas, and Dr. Arthur Carvalho. The Rev. Fr. Bianchi officiated, and there were many beautiful floral tributes sent.

HAUROTO STILL OVERDUE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

There is still no news of the s.s. Hauroto (Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke) which is now nearly a fortnight overdue from Saigon. As to the possibility of the vessel eventually reaching Port, we make no comment. We learn from quite an independent source that the Naval Authorities were approached by the agents of the vessel in question with a view to sending out a boat to make a search, and we understand that the reply was to the effect that the only vessel available in the Port was H.M.S. Fame and she could not go out, since she is not sufficiently large or adaptable to face typhoon weather. That is quite all right. It is obvious the Naval Authorities would be justified in refusing to send out a vessel which would be taking undue risks. We hear, however, that in the Yumati naval chamber there are lying two mine-sweepers of the North Sea type, fitted with wireless, powerful engines and capable of facing any kind of weather. These vessels were built at Taikoo to the order of the Government for war use but they now lie, accumulating barnacles in the chamber. Why could not one of these boats sent out to search for the Hauroto? one difficulty, we hear, is that there are no crews available for these vessels. But could they not be specially manned for the occasion?

In view of the frequent danger to coasting vessels from typhoons, which are sweeping them from the sea, it is to be hoped that the Government will consider the possibility of sending out a small boat, manned by a few sailors, to search for the Hauroto.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

How many Londoners could tell who was the St. Pancras man whom we named the "Ancient church, now to be renovated at a cost of £3,000 (asks the Star). Yes, Pancratius has some interesting attributes. He was a Phrygian boy martyr and somehow became the patron of truthfulness, so that our ancestors used to make their most solemn oaths upon his relics. The explanation of this, as given by Gregory of Tours, is that any one who told a falsehood near the saint's tomb just outside the walls of Rome was immediately seized and carried off by the devil.

Elocution as taught to-day is supposed to meet all practical requirements, but a teacher found out recently that it doesn't. "A man who was laid up with an injured ankle telephoned for me to send over a good reader," she told me. "He particularly wanted someone who could read stock market quotations and make sense of them. The candidate we had to offer had never tackled the Stock Market, but she practised before going, and got through rather well. That experience gave me a hint. Hereafter my pupils must struggle with market quotations before they can get a diploma."

A turtle measuring six feet from head to tail and five feet across its shell, the head being fifteen inches in circumference, was caught recently by Japanese fishermen and released by Ah Long, Chinaman, who paid £10 for the privilege of giving the turtle its freedom. The turtle weighed 600 lb., and its age was estimated at 1,000 years. The probable reason for the purchase and freedom given to the turtle, says a Daily Express writer, is that the reptile is a sort of sacred emblem, and the Chinaman who can set one in the ocean, considers himself especially blessed. An interesting ceremony followed the financial transaction. Ah Long fed the turtle with several bowls of sake, the favourite alcoholic drink of the Japanese, and accompanied by as many friends as could be accommodated in two sampans, sailed out to sea. The turtle was released after many prayers had been said.

It is appropriate to recall in this year of Victory, when almost every social event becomes a rejoicing for the triumphs gained upon the field of battle, that the Ascot Meeting, which has filled the eye of an appreciable proportion of the population, was founded by a soldier. For it is to the victor of Culloden that society in general, and the racing world in particular, owes this fashionable festivity, says the Daily Graphic. The son of George II. and the uncle of George III., the Duke of Cumberland, had not made his name as a military leader when he instituted the annual races on Ascot Heath, so conveniently situated both for town and Windsor; and though "the Martial Boy" did not retain his popularity throughout his life, there are countless adherents of the sport of kings who to-day owe him a debt of gratitude, both for starting Ascot and for breeding the greatest of English horses, Eclipse.

We are to have women magistrates, it would appear. Side by side with man, upon that hitherto Eveless bench, woman will sit in judgment, says Elise Grange in the London Evening News. How will this innovation affect the administration of the law? Will woman in this sphere uphold the tradition that she is of the gentler, weaker sex? Hardly so! She is not compassionate unto the wrong-doer as such. She will prove in this capacity to be an avenging angel. A woman-Justice of the Peace will not be easily swayed in her deliberations by the emotion of offenders. She can appraise their worth, their gentleness, far better than can or does the unmotional stronger sex. So, too, she will recognise intuitively when individuals have "dressed" for their part in the Court scene. How will the woman offender be viewed by her own sex? Not quite so harshly as some would have us believe. There is far more sympathy between the feminine sex, of all ages, than between the masculine. The woman offender will be treated with more leniency than the man offender.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, inspecting war heroes in Scotland.



Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown, the Atlantic fliers, making their triumphal procession through London.



Arrival of Austrian Peace Delegates at St. Germain-en-Laye.



Group of Far Eastern men, returning from active service, on the s.s. Pyrrhus.

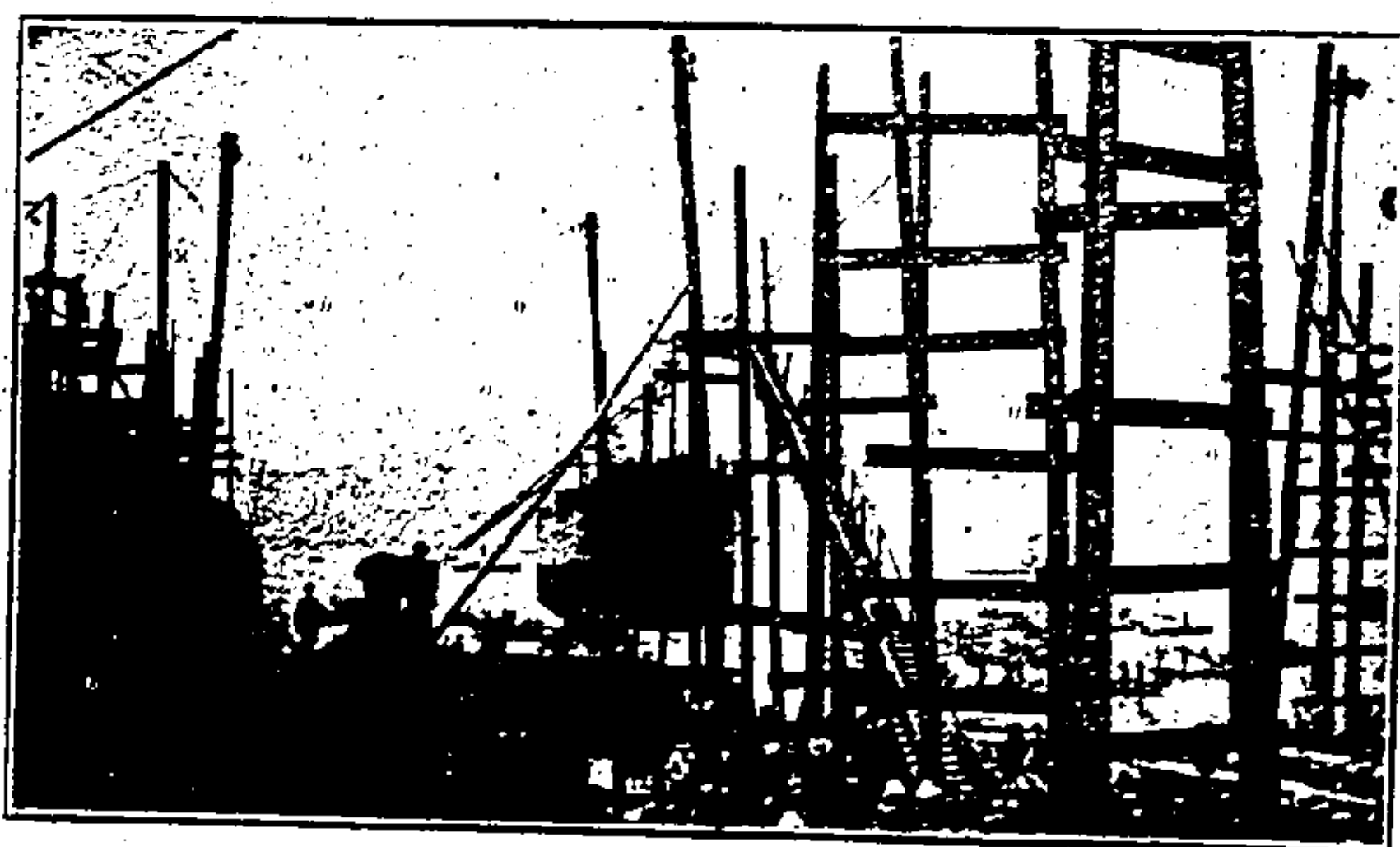
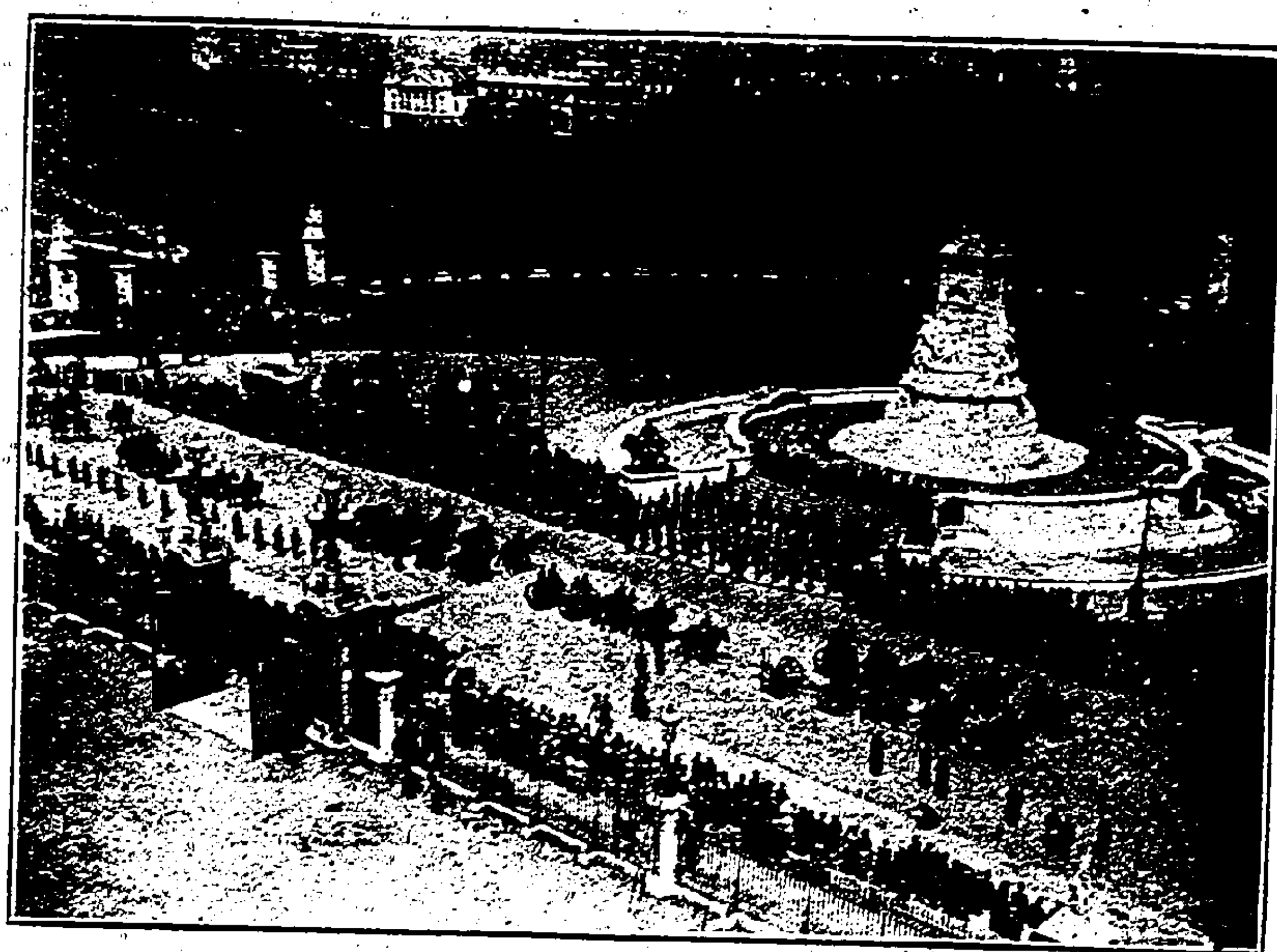


Photo: Mr. Cheung.

Launch of s.s. War Bomber at Kowloon Docks.



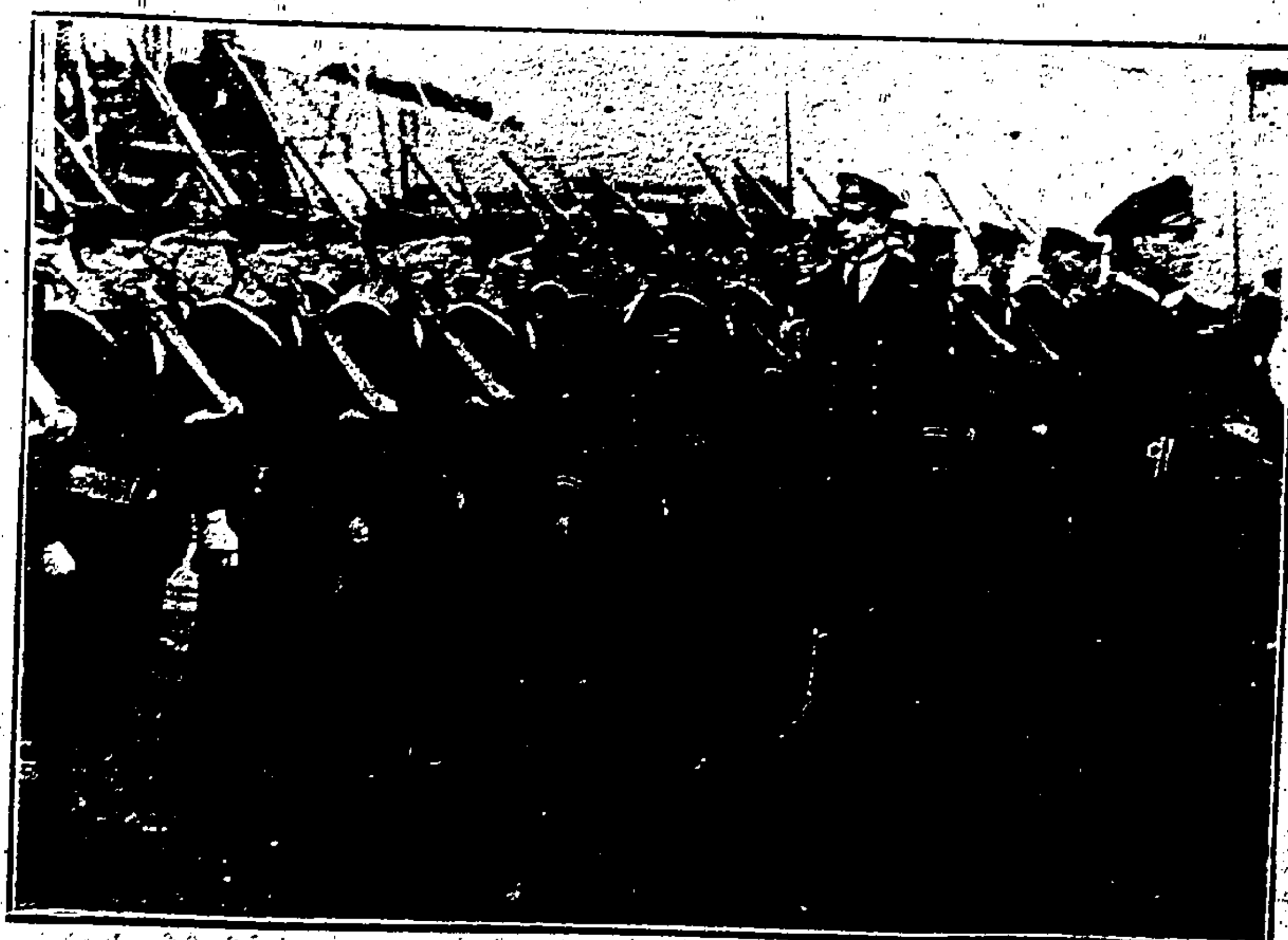
March of Dominion Troops through London.



Lieut. C. Farebrother Mason, M.C., recently returned to Hongkong from active service.



H.M. The King chatting to one of our limbless heroes learning carpentry and woodwork at the Charterhouse Hospital, London.



H.R.H. the Prince of Wales inspecting a guard of honour from the battleship "Australis" at Portsmouth.

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP 6,000 MILE CORD TYRES

PENNSYLVANIA Vacuum Cup Cord tyres are introduced to tyre buyers and the trade as representative of the high ideals and quality standards governing their production. Though they have been manufactured for more than a year, public announcement was deferred until they had reached that high degree of perfection and had met the many rigid service tests all new Pennsylvania products must respond to before they are put upon the market. Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Cord Tyres are constructed of the highest quality material, under the most careful, constant inspection.

THEY are built oversize and have a jet black tread of four rows of proportionately massive non-skid Vacuum Cups.

Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Cord tyres, notwithstanding their liberal **guarantee - 6,000 miles** per warranty tag attached to each casing - are sold at the price of cord tyres carrying only ordinary mileage assurances.

Now that they have definitely proved their merits, we bespeak for them that same confidence that users and the trade have always accorded Pennsylvania quality products. You will know them by the jet black tread.

Makers also of Pennsylvania Auto Tubes "Ton Tested"
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, Jeannette, Pa.

SPECIAL PRICES

For month of August only, on Sizes available from stock in Hongkong.

		PRICE EACH.	
		Tyres	Tubes
Clincher	30" x 3 1/2"	30.00	4.00
	31" x 4"	47.50	5.50
Straight Side	32" x 3 1/2"	35.00	4.50
	33" x 4"	52.50	6.00
Less discount		2 days 5 per cent,	30 days Net.

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NOTICE

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CARS IN
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HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, states:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Only a moderate business has been done since our last report. Our market is quite healthy and there is still a good demand but importers are not willing to sell forward without full margins on replacing values, which are generally speaking, impracticable at present.

Cotton Yarn.—A few sales were effected in the early part of the fortnight at slight advances, but latterly weakness set in and prices have receded and are now about \$5 below those ruling at the close of last fortnight. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$235/260. No. 12s at \$240/260. No. 16s at \$280/310. No. 20s at \$310/340. Arrivals 8,000 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments Nil. Unsold 2,000 bales. Bargains 22,000 bales.

Woolens.—Market strong; some movement reported in blankets, camlets, coatings, &c. The high prices restrict all business very much.

Raw Cotton.—Market in producing centres has declined and nominal quotations here are as follows:—Indian descriptions \$44/56. Chinese staple \$47/57 per picul.

Metals.—Metals generally, home prices advancing. Local market selling at below replacing cost.

Flour market report.—Stock: About 200,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent \$3.95 per sack; Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$3.20 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.40 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.15 per sack.

Sugar.—Market stagnant.

MOSCOW TRIO IN HONGKONG.

There is at present staying in Hongkong for three days the famous Moscow Trio, Messrs. Hmelitzkiy, Rosenker, and Bakaleinikoff. They have called at Hongkong on the way to Java, and during their short stay will give a concert at the Kingsclere Hotel on Sunday evening at 9.15. They are famous players on the piano, cello and violin, and will give a programme of first class music. They have had great successes in North China and Japan, and they should repeat the success on Sunday night. They leave for Java on Monday.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.15 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Bashi Channel, recurring north-eastward.

£19,000 FOR THREE PICTURES.—Three Romneys were sold at Christie's recently for 18,800 guineas. The highest price paid was for "The Warren Family." The child in the picture, Elizabeth Harriet Warren, afterwards became Viscountess Bulkeley. The canvas is 92in. by 12in., and it was bought by Mr. Albert Amor for 6,600 guineas. Two portraits of Mrs. Lowther, painted when the lady was 26, were sold for 6,000 and 2,000 guineas respectively. "St. Jerome in the Wilderness," which was catalogued, was attributed to Velasquez. The opening bid was five guineas, and the painting was sold at 60 guineas.

OVER-SEAS MASONS.

AMERICANS AT GRAND LODGE.

The festivities arranged in honour of the over-seas Masons on official visit to London culminated in a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of England at the Albert Hall.

Long before the appointed hour the great hall was filled from the floor to its topmost gallery with a shimmering mass of dark and light blue, white, as usual, a cross of crimson was made in the ground by the collars of the stewards.

Masons who had come from every part of the country to attend this gathering were much disappointed when they learned that the Grand Master was not well enough to preside. And they were assured that the Duke of Connaught fully shared their disappointment by Lord Amphil, who took his place and who was accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The special feature of the meeting was the presence of so many Grand Masters and other distinguished Masons who represented almost every jurisdiction in the United States and all the district Grand Lodges of the Empire, together with deputations from Scotland and Ireland. After a loyal address to the King had been moved, the part played by His Majesty's forces in the war was gratefully and sympathetically acknowledged. The visiting brethren from over-seas were then called upon to address the meeting.

The Grand Master of the States of New York and Massachusetts gave eloquent expression to the bond of brotherhood which now unites British and American Freemasons. And the Grand Master of Ontario said, with the same deep feeling, that Canadians were closer than ever to the Mother-country.

NEW BISHOP OF TRURO.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Rev. F. S. Guy Warman, D.D., Vicar of Bradford, as Bishop of Truro, in succession to the Right Rev. W. O. Burrows, D.D., who has been preferred to the diocese of Chichester. Dr. Guy Warman, who was born in 1872, was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was a classical scholar. He took a second class in the theological school, and won the Hall Houghton University Prize. Ordained in 1895, he served in curacies at Leyton and at Hastings until, in 1901, he was appointed Vice-Principal of St. Aidan's Theological College. A year later he became the Vicar of Birkenhead, where he was able to continue his association with the College as Lecturer. He returned to St. Aidan's as Principal in 1907, and this his association with Birkenhead lasted 15 years. In 1916 he succeeded the present Bishop of Peterborough as Vicar of Bradford, on the nomination of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Buckmaster). Dr. Warman has for some time been regarded as one of the most effective men among the Evangelicals in the Church of England, though he has shown a ready understanding of the position of others. He was a member of the Archbishops' committee on Church and State, and an examining chaplain, both to the Bishop of Manchester and the Bishop of Chelmsford.

TO-NIGHT

WHEN YOU VISIT
THE CORONET,
PUT YOUR NAME DOWN
TO RECEIVE GRATIS
THE REVUE.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—8th Sunday after Trinity, 10th August 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Service: Merbecke. Hymns: 308, 35, 330, 558 (4). Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Farrant. Psalm: Monk. Te Deum: Oakeley in F. Benedictus: Garratt. Anthem: "O that thou hadst hearkened"—Sullivan. Hymn: 304. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 50, verses 1, 7, 14, 16 and 22 in unison. Hymn 304, verse 1 and 5 in unison. Litany (12 noon). Evening Song (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Goss and Wickes. Middle Voluntary: "Sursum Corda"—Ireland. Magnificat: Smith (17th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 236, 178 (Part 2), 20. Voluntary: Prelude and Fugue in G—Bach. N.B.—Psalm 53, verses 1, 2, 7 and 8 in unison. Psalm 54, verses 1, 4 and 7 in unison. Hymn 236, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 179, verses 1 and 3 in unison. Hymn 20, verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison. N.B.—Organ Recital on Monday next, at 9.15 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.—10th August, 1919.—8th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at Mid-Day. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: As Set. Psalms: LI—As Set. LI—As Set. Te Deum: Lawes, Cook & Hopkins. Benedictus: Barnby. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 360, (A & M 299), 264, 360, 375 (A & M 540), 298 (A & M 280) (2nd Tune). Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalm: LIII—As Set. LIV—As Set. (Orchestra will play over LIVth Psalm). Magnificat: Barnby (XIIIth Evening). Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 562 (2nd Arrangement) to alternate verses for Orchestra, 261, 334 (A & M 227), 19. Vesper Hymn.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services Aug. 10th. Morning 11 a.m. Hymns: 429, 565, 126, 207. Psalm 25. Preacher: Rev. J. Horace Johnston. B.A. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 223, 44, 220, 225. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, August 10th, 1919. 8 a.m. Holy Communion No. 8 a.m. Service during August. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service: 6.30 p.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENEALY.—Low Masses at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, WANCHAI.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

A LAMAIST ROSARY.

Among the curiosities sold at Sotheby's recently was a Chinese Lamaist rosary of 108 amber beads, divided into four sections of 27 each, by three large jade beads, with three "counters" of 10 coral beads to each. This was purchased for 10 guineas by Mrs. Hatten.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS KIPPERS

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65 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE
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NEW SHIPMENT OF UNDERWOOD AND REMINGTON

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EVERY MACHINE IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER \$100.00 each

We have also received a shipment of Paragon Two-colour Ribbons \$1.25 each.

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HOTEL MANSIONS

THE FURNITURE BOOM.

PRICES STILL GOING UP.

A London auctioneer in a letter to the Times the other day, expressed the view that furniture would be cheaper in the near future. Inquiries by a Dispatch representative in various well-informed quarters in Edinburgh recently failed to find any corroboration of this optimistic theory of the London correspondent.

"Indeed," said one well-known expert, "the price of furniture is still going up instead of coming down, not only in this district, but so far as I know, throughout Scotland. It would surprise me very much to find that the same is not the case throughout England."

In explaining the high prices for furniture at present prevailing, this gentleman stated that the woods from which furniture was usually made—mahogany, oak, ash, birch, walnut, and a large amount of pine—had become exceedingly scarce since the war, as none had been imported. The scarcity still continued, but even if these woods were now available in the same quantities as before the war, years must elapse before they could be sufficiently seasoned to be converted into furniture.

During that time the demand for second-hand furniture would continue; indeed, it might be expected that the demand would be increased instead of diminished.

One factor which could not be lost sight of in this connection was that Local Authorities were proceeding to launch housing schemes in different parts of the country. When erected these houses would naturally require to be furnished by the occupants, and there was little prospect of any new stocks of furniture being ready this to meet the demand.

All meant that the high prices obtained at present for second-hand furniture would continue for a number of years.

Further inquiries by the Dispatch representative corroborated this view.

TO KEEP WELL IN THE HEAT

daily regularity is of the first importance, and to ensure this Pinkettes are perfection.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver, cure bilious attacks, sick headaches, bad breath, coated tongue, clear the skin of pimples and blotches. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DR. GORE'S SUCCESSOR.—The King has approved the appointment of the Right Rev. H. M. Burge, D. D., Bishop of Southwark, to the Bishopric of Oxford, which became vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Charles Gore, D. D. Dr. Burge is the son of the Rev. M. R. Burge, of Fort William, Calcutta, and is in his 58th year. He has been head master successively of Repton and Winchester schools. In 1911 he was appointed Bishop of Southwark.

"Prices are not coming down at the sales," said one dealer in a large way of business. "Big prices are being obtained, and not only so but dealers are finding no difficulty in getting buyers at enhanced prices. Money seems to be no object nowadays. The real difficulty is to get enough material; there are so many people after it."

A contributory cause of the famine in new furniture was the difficulty in obtaining door-handles, castors, hair for stuffing purposes, and glass. A lot of this last commodity formerly came from Belgium.

As regards the cost of furniture now compared with pre-war times, the increase was enormous. Suites which formerly sold at £35 were now three times that price. The plight of young couples anxious to marry was a far from enviable one. In pre-war times £200 would have furnished a house in a fairly comfortable fashion. Nowadays £200 at least was required.

NOTICES.

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SHOES

Made with fine Tan Glace Kid uppers and best English leather soles. Easy fitting, look and clean well.

\$12.00 Per Pair

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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SPECIAL SHOW OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

THE LATEST FOR

DRESS WEAR.

WALKING.

GOLF.

MARCHING.

TENNIS

ETC

BLACK

BROWN

AND

WHITE

IN

ALL LEATHERS

PUMPS, SLIPPERS

SEE WINDOWS.

NEW TROPICAL MODELS

"ESTEY"
PIANOS

UNRIVALLED FOR TONE
QUALITY & FINISH.

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CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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S.S.	leave Hong-kong at	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
GOYA	26th August	28th Sept	7th October.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong at	Due Bombay about
HERA	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.

FOR SINGAPORE, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) Saturday, 9th Aug., at 8 a.m.

ENABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KOSOKU MARU ... Friday, 15th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 21st Aug.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

TAJIMA MARU ... (Marseilles & Liverpool) Middle of Aug.

WAKISA MARU ... (London & Antwerp) End of Sept.

TSUYAMA MARU ... (Marseilles & Liverpool) End of Sept.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

From Hongkong.

SHINGO MARU ... 13th Aug. "Omitting call at Shanghai."

PERIA MARU ... 18th Aug.

KORU MARU ... 23rd Aug. "Omitting call at Shanghai."

NIPPON MARU ... 28th Aug.

TERU MARU ... 3rd Sept.

SIBERIA MARU ... 10th Oct. (from Yokohama).

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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THESE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU ... 10th Sept.

KING MARU ... 14th Sept.

SEITO MARU ... 4th Nov.

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AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

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For LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

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Hongkong, W. Apr. 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

MASTERS' RETROSPECTIVE PAY.

Since the Shipping Controller gave his final decision to the representatives of the masters in regard to the matter of their pay, a large number of masters, following the advice received from their societies, have obtained substantial amounts from their owners in settlement of pay due to them as from the 6th October, 1917, the new rates being applicable as from that date. Following the advice given him by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, a member, in a letter recently received, states that he has received a cheque for over £20 in respect of his back pay from his owners, and which, as he states, will come in very useful in view of the fact that he is still out of employment. These rates apply, strictly speaking, to requisitioned vessels only, but we are pleased to say that in many cases the owners are adopting the scales as their standard, whether their ships are requisitioned or not, and paying any arrears which may be due to their masters.

INFLUENCE ON FREIGHT RATES.

The Times shipping correspondent writes:—That American exports have, to an increasing extent, been carried lately in American vessels is well known to all directly concerned in the North Atlantic Shipping Trade. American vessels loading at various United States ports for different British ports are now exerting a very strong influence on the North Atlantic shipping conditions. To an increasing extent the control of freight rates, which affect vessels of all nationalities, is coming into the hands of the United States Shipping Board. The influence of the American shipping is not surprising when the number of new vessels lately put into the trade is considered. For instance, the current volume of Lloyd's Register contains the names of more than 200 steamers prefixed by the word "Lake," all of which have been built on the Great Lakes since 1917. The building of ocean vessels on the Lakes is an entirely new industry, which owes its origin to the war emergency. The Lake shipyards, in which cargo vessels of simple but serviceable type are built, are close to the great steel mills, and the only restriction placed on shipbuilding there is the limitation of size imposed by the present Welland Canal, through which all the ships have to pass to the ocean. And the Lake District is only one in which shipbuilding is still being carried on with enthusiasm. For instance, the Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark, N.J., one of the new fabricating yards, launched during the 52 weeks ended May 30, 52 ships each of not less than 5,500 tons deadweight.

DELAY IN PAYMENT OF OFFICERS' GRATUITIES.

We presume (says the Journal of Commerce) that it is only in the nature of things that there should be a certain amount of delay in the settlement of such matters as gratuities, pay, pensions, etc., where the authorities have so many officers and men to deal with, but in many cases, on the other hand, there is not the slightest doubt that there is certainly good cause for the constant complaints which are made of undue delay. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild has had a number of cases to deal with from time to time where members have complained of long periods of time elapsing before they can get any satisfactory replies to their constant communications on these matters. Some little time ago a member informed the Guild that he had reached a point in which he was experiencing considerable financial embarrassment on account of the long delay which was occurring in his being in receipt of his gratuity. The matter was at once taken up, and within a very short time a satisfactory reply was received and a substantial sum was paid over to the member on account of the gratuity due to him to enable him to meet his immediate needs. It is somewhat difficult to understand exactly what caused the delay in these particular cases, as it is found that as a general rule the gratuities particularly are settled definitely within a few weeks of the first application. A number of cases are constantly being dealt with by this society also regarding delay in the settlement of pensions, allowances, bonuses, etc., and a considerable amount of work is accomplished in this direction by officials at the headquarters and the agencies.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To S.S.

Steamer	From	Expected in or about	Will leave on or about	For
SHANGHAI	Yuan	10th Aug. at d'light		
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Cheam	18th Aug. at d'light		
SWATOW & HANGKOK	Kancho	18th Aug. at 11 a.m.		
SHANGHAI	Sinkang	14th Aug. at noon		

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amplitudes, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woonung.

BANOKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36. HONGKONG Aug. 9, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected in or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tihsong	Java	in port	17th Aug.	Japan
Tihsap	Java	12th Aug.	18th Aug.	Japan
Tihsin	Shanghai	16th Aug.	18th Aug.	Java
Tihsanok	Java	18th Aug.	4th Sept.	Java
Tihsanok	Java	25th Aug.		

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hainan	J. W. Evans	TUES. 12th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Quinnabaug	Medina	FRI. 15th Aug. at noon.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 19th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Sun., 10th Aug. at d'light
KOBE	Namsan	Tues., 12th Aug. at 5 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei & C'foo	Chipshing	Wed., 13th Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Thur., 14th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 15th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 16th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalshing	Sat., 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun., 17th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 22nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kwalsang	Tues., 26th Aug. at 5 p.m.

Calcutta Line.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally sailing at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, immediate sailing at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports to Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports to Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly fast passenger and cargo, sailing at Paochow steamers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 100 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Labuan, Tientsin and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin sailing at W'haiwei and C'foo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	In Port	12 Aug., noon
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	—	26 Aug., 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

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SAILINGS

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FROM HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.

STEAMER. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.

Empress of Asia ... Aug. 7 Aug. 25

Monteagle ... Aug. 14 Sept. 7

Empress of Japan ... Aug. 20 Sept. 10

Empress of Russia ... Sept. 4 Sept. 22

Empress of Asia ... Oct. 2 Oct. 20

Empress of Japan ... Oct. 15 Nov. 5

Monteagle ... Oct. 23 Nov. 17

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan ... Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 25 Jan. 12

Monteagle ... Jan. 1 Jan. 25

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change

"EMPERESS OF ASIA" Gold \$436 without notice.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$436 without notice.

"MONTEAGLE" Gold \$436 without notice.

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DE LUX "THE TRANS-CANADA LTD."

Vancouver to Montreal and back.

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HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

ECUADOR, "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

Hongkong to San Francisco.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

MR. DE LASZLO TO REMAIN
BRITISH.GUILTY OF BREACHES
OF LAW.

Mr. Philip Alexius de Laszlo, the famous Court portrait-painter, is to remain a British subject. A recommendation is to be made to the Home Office that his certificate be not revoked.

This was the decision given by the Committee on the Revocation of Naturalisation Certificates, presided over by Mr. Justice Salter, in the King's Bench Division, after a hearing which lasted four days.

Among the witnesses were Mrs. de Laszlo and a number of other distinguished people. Mrs. Luoy Madeleine de Laszlo, dressed in a fawn costume, with a plume of ostrich feathers in her hat, described her meeting with Mr. de Laszlo in 1892, when she was studying music with her sister in Munich, and said they were married in County Dublin in 1900.

As a member of an Irish family she was brought up with sentiment of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown. Nothing had ever occurred to impair those sentiments.

Asked as to her husband's knowledge of German, Mrs. de Laszlo replied: "He writes rather a strange Hungarian sort of German. I think his vocabulary is rather bad."

PATENT OF NOBILITY.
Mrs. de Laszlo agreed that her husband was proud to receive the patent of Hungarian nobility in 1912. He had been a very loyal and enthusiastic Hungarian. He felt very happy in England and was bringing up his children as English children. He had quite given up the idea of ever going back to live in Hungary.

Lord Lee, who was one of the sponsors for Mr. de Laszlo's naturalisation, said that nothing had occurred since qualification in the least his confidence in Mr. de Laszlo's integrity or his fitness to be a British subject.

Sir John Simon (for Mr. de Laszlo) asked witness if at the time he agreed to act as sponsor (in July 1910) he anticipated an European war in August.

Witness replied, amid laughter: "Certainly not. We were anticipating a war in Ireland."

Asked by Sir Archibald Bodkin why he thought Mr. de Laszlo wished to become a British subject, Lord Lee replied: "He had a sincere and almost extravagant admiration for everything English."

FAMOUS WITNESSES.

Sir John Lavery, the next witness, was entering the witness-box, when Sir John Simon remarked:—"I need not introduce you to the Court. You are a portrait painter, are you not?"

"I am told so," Sir John drily replied.

He added that he believed Mr. de Laszlo had raised more for the Red Cross than any other artist in England, and he had never doubted his honesty and good faith.

Mr. John Hassall, the well-known artist, said he had known Mr. de Laszlo since 1911. "I told him once," he said, "that if I had to draw a type of the British boy I should draw one of his."

Sir John Simon: Did he resent it and say: "No; they are Hungarian boys?"

Witness: No, he just shook my hand.

Mr. de Laszlo, witness added, was so full of sympathy that "he could not do wrong to any living animal."

The Rev. Thomas Yates, minister of the Kensington Chapel, Allen-street, which the de Laszlo family attended, said Mr. de Laszlo had always spoken of the war from the standpoint of a man with interests completely English. He described his sons as "most aggressively English with a dash of Irish in it" (Laughter). Mr. de Laszlo was a very candid man, and if a man of that sort attempted any double dealing he would make a mess of it.

Colonel Repington, the well-known military correspondent, said that in his many conversations with him Mr. de Laszlo had never asked him any questions about military operations.

Other witnesses included Professor Trouton, professor of physics at London University, who gave evidence from an invalid chair in the well of the court, and spoke of the thoroughly English character of Mr. de Laszlo's sons. Mr. de Laszlo painted Lord Roberts' portrait, and expressed to witness a warm admiration for Lord Roberts.

THE ESCAPED PRISONER.

Mrs. Rosa Collins, the servant, Mrs. Murphy, claimed to be the wife of the escaped prisoner, and Mr. de Laszlo to offer

MEN'S SUMMER WEAR.

A WOMAN'S CRITICISMS.

A lady writer in a Home paper says:—Some psychologist should look into the problem of men's summer clothes. We have had a month's torrid weather; and, well, what did men wear in it? Tweeds, dark cashmeres, serges, and broadcloths. Their concessions to climate, when they make any, are two: a straw hat and a light waistcoat. The hat is a trap for heat.

Now women, at any rate, in most years dress for the weather: light shoes, diaphanous stockings, muslin dresses, and featherweight hats. Men are by nature essentially sheepish; they follow the flock.

Only once in a month's careful survey have I seen a man in a coolie suit: one in ten millions. They must have wool, wherever the mercury is, and though wool is scarce (and unnecessary), they submit to be fleeced by the tailor rather than be cool in cotton or linen.

If you doubt this, look at them from the top of a bus.

A man's straw-hat is ridiculous; and scared politicians say that democracy will reduce men to a common level. Nonsense! That donkey's breakfast the summer straw-hat (men's) has done it.

From a bus-top London on a hot day looks as if some sardonic jester had said to himself: "Let's crown these little folk, so that no man shall be known from another by his headgear." Yet the old lady in front of me one Friday was gushing to her companion: "Don't it look nice to see all the men in straw hats? So cool and summery like!"

called at Mr. de Laszlo's studio and sent up a letter which she took to Mr. de Laszlo, although he had forbidden her to interrupt him while painting.

She opened the letter for him, and, on reading it, he went to see the man. She heard him say, "I don't know you. What do you want?"

Next morning Mr. de Laszlo asked her for the envelope, which she had thrown away, and she found it and gave it to him.

After the Committee had retired for 15 minutes to consider their decision, the chairman, Mr. Justice Salter, said that the withdrawal of a certificate of naturalisation from a man was a serious and permanent matter, and, in considering a question of that kind, especially when the public danger no longer existed, the person who was threatened with the loss of his citizenship was entitled to ask that the matters relied on should be definitely stated and proved.

NATURALISATION PANGS.
Mr. de Laszlo, added the Chairman, wrote to his brother in Hungary that he had decided to apply for naturalisation in this country for the sake of his sons, and that he had only reached that decision after a severe mental struggle. The Committee did not think there was anything disloyal or discreditable in that; on the contrary, they thought that a man who could give up his citizenship in his native country without some pang would not be of much use as a citizen in this or any other country.

With regard to the money and letters sent to Hungary, the Committee thought the letters showed that Mr. de Laszlo's sole motive was family affection, and that he had no thought or idea of any international effect or anything of the kind. It was, in fact, impossible to imagine anything more innocent than the whole bulk of the correspondence which they had before them.

MOTIVES OF PITY.

The Committee accepted Mr. de Laszlo's statement. The action in the case of the escaped prisoner was a serious breach of the law and of the duties of a British citizen. Mr. de Laszlo had acted, however, from motives of pity, and not from a desire to help a man to fight for Hungary or to hamper Britain.

"We have arrived at the conclusion," added the chairman, "that no disloyalty or disaffection has been proved, that, although there have been breaches of the law in regard to money and the carriage of letters they were inadvertent, and stopped when discovered. We are satisfied that there has not been any conduct which would merit or justify the withdrawal from Mr. de Laszlo of the British citizenship he enjoys."

At the conclusion of the Chairman's speech, which lasted for an hour and ten minutes, there was an excited buzz of conversation, and men and women from all parts of the court flocked round Mr. and Mrs. de Laszlo to offer congratulations.

Mr. de Laszlo, witness added, was so full of sympathy that "he could not do wrong to any living animal."

The Rev. Thomas Yates, minister of the Kensington Chapel, Allen-street, which the de Laszlo family attended, said Mr. de Laszlo had always spoken of the war from the standpoint of a man with interests completely English. He described his sons as "most aggressively English with a dash of Irish in it" (Laughter). Mr. de Laszlo was a very candid man, and if a man of that sort attempted any double dealing he would make a mess of it.

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THE NATION'S HEALTH.

LORD LEVERHULME ON
CLASS DISTRUST.

At the opening meeting of the London Conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health, which was held at the Mansion House, Lord Leverhulme, the president, announced that it was proposed to establish a permanent Endowment Fund of at least £30,000. The King had sent a cheque for £100, and the Prince of Wales had also given a generous cheque.

Dr. E. H. Hope (hon. secretary), said that a letter of apology, sent on behalf of the Prince of Wales, expressed the hope that the important series of conferences which the institute was holding would be productive of good results.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said that the institute had for many years advocated the organization of a Ministry of Health. The first definite proposal to that end was made, he believed, at the congress held in Dublin in 1892, and he congratulated them on the renewal of their congresses on the eve of the formation of such a Ministry. It was also greatly to the credit of the institute that 30 years ago it secured the thoroughgoing reform of the public health services of the country, the starting-point of all enlightened progress in this direction.

Lord Leverhulme said that the establishment of a Ministry of Health was an auspicious event, which the institute had done much by agitation in the past to secure. It was a great honour to the institute that the King and the Prince of Wales took an interest in its work, as Queen Victoria and King Edward also did. The position of the British Empire after the great war would depend largely upon the way in which the resources of the Empire were developed. They were at least 100 times richer than they were a century ago, when their forefathers had to face the problems at the end of the Napoleonic War, and they were 100 times better equipped for facing those problems. No one had set them so glorious an example of duty as the King and Queen, and, stimulated by their example, it was not only a duty but a great privilege to endeavour to develop those resources in order to pay off the war debt.

ONLY TWO CLASSES.

He felt that the most regrettable circumstance at the present time, and the one most likely to hamper and hinder, was the suspicion and distrust which existed between various classes. There could be no room in this world for more than two classes—the class that did its duty and the class that failed. They could all combine in doing their duty, and the first essential to that end was the abolition of suspicion and distrust. They must recognize wholeheartedly that they must work together, now that peace had been achieved, as they had worked together to win the victory. They must depend upon trade and commerce to pay off the war debt. Commerce was a science conducted on the most delicate lines of scientific research and interchange between nations. Commerce was not warfare bordering on piracy. They had to produce the largest volume of output that willing hands and earnest hearts and brains could apply themselves to, and to achieve this, health was the first foundation. To draw attention to the question of public health had been for over 33 years the aim and object of the Royal Institute of Public Health. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Leverhulme dwelt on the work that had been accomplished by the institute, and pointed out that it had always suffered from lack of funds. In order to make it possible to provide an adequate staff for higher research work it was essential that it should have a permanent endowment, and an earnest appeal was therefore made for financial support towards that end. The institute had not enjoyed any Government grant, and he felt that its work was of such national importance that a modest and moderate but substantial grant from the Government would be a wise investment and expenditure of public funds. The sum they were aiming at was at least £20,000, but some were optimistic enough to declare that they ought to have fixed it at £50,000.

He moved a resolution to the effect that steps should immediately be taken to place the work of the institute upon a sound and permanent basis, that it was desirable that an appeal should at once be issued for adequate financial support, and that the institute should

be urged upon the Government with a view to assuring Treasury assistance.

UNITED TO WIN THE PEACE.
King Manoel, who seconded, said that everything that could be done now for public health would be of the utmost importance to the country. They had been living in times when every effort—brains, money, and everything they possessed—had been used for destruction. Let them do the same now for reconstruction. (Hear, hear.) and, as Lord Leverhulme had said, as they had been united to win the peace. One of the most important questions they had to deal with was the health of a country, which, more than any other, won the war. He hoped that they would have really "mens sana in corpore sano," and also that the work which had been done during the war for the wounded, and which was now in progress for the men disabled in the war, would be utilised for the civil population. (Cheers.)

Lord Beauchamp, in supporting the appeal, said that at a Berlin Conference, which he attended on behalf of the institute before the war, the Lord Mayor of Berlin entertained them at dinner. He remembered well the enthusiasm with which the whole audience, led by their German host, sang "Rule Britannia. Britannia rules the waves." (Laughter and cheers.)

Lord Willoughby de Broke, Professor Sir Thomas Oliver, Surgeon-Captain Sir Robert Hill (Director-General of the Medical Department of the Royal Navy), and Lord Knutsford emphasised the vital importance of the work of the institute, and urged its claims to public support.

The Dean of St. Paul's, who also supported the appeal, referred to the necessity for a closer relationship on scientific lines between the clergy and the medical profession, and remarked that it ought to be possible for the physician and the clergyman to help each other and to learn from each other. He hoped that in future science would throw a great deal of light on various problems that belonged to his own branch of the healing profession.

The resolution was carried.

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He felt that the most regrettable circumstance at the present time, and the one most likely to hamper and hinder, was the suspicion and distrust which existed between various classes. There could be no room in this world for more than two classes—the class that did its duty and the class that failed. They could all combine in doing their duty, and the first essential to that end was the abolition of suspicion and distrust. They must recognize wholeheartedly that they must work together, now that peace had been achieved, as they had worked together to win the victory. They must depend upon trade and commerce to pay off the war debt. Commerce was a science conducted on the most delicate lines of scientific research and interchange between nations. Commerce was not warfare bordering on piracy. They had to produce the largest volume of output that willing hands and earnest hearts and brains could apply themselves to, and to achieve this, health was the first foundation. To draw attention to the question of public health had been for over 33 years the aim and object of the Royal Institute of Public Health. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Leverhulme dwelt on the work that had been accomplished by the institute, and pointed out that it had always suffered from lack of funds. In order to make it possible to provide an adequate staff for higher research work it was essential that it should have a permanent endowment, and an earnest appeal was therefore made for financial support towards that end. The institute had not enjoyed any Government grant, and he felt that its work was of such national importance that a modest and moderate but substantial grant from the Government would be a wise investment and expenditure of public funds. The sum they were aiming at was at least £20,000, but some were optimistic enough to declare that they ought to have fixed it at £50,000.

He moved a resolution to the effect that steps should immediately be taken to place the work of the institute upon a sound and permanent basis, that it was desirable that an appeal should at once be issued for adequate financial support, and that the institute should

be urged upon the Government with a view to assuring Treasury assistance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th August 1919,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at A. King's Slipway, Wanchai The 28 Motor Boat "Boronia"

(Fitted with 4 cylinder engine. New-Sims Magneto & Paragon Reverse Gear. Awnings & side screens. Speed 9½ miles per hour)

Also

The Ozel Class Yacht "Tolnette"

(winner of 3 cups during the 1917 season, in good condition)

On view Now

Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

(For account of the concerned)

400 Cases Provisions comprising—Laundrena starch, oat meal, rolled oats, corn flour, corned beef and mutton, sheep and ox tongues, pickles, Navy sauce, vinegar, beef dripping, hams, bacon, table butter, Australian assorted jam, golden syrup, American cheeses, assorted biscuits etc. etc.

also

2 cases Medicine Oil
2 bales Canvas (8 oz.)
11 cases Brass lamp burners
3 cases Grass Cloth
1 case Silk

On view from Tuesday, the 12th August, 1919.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

be urged upon the Government with a view to assuring Treasury assistance.

UNITED TO WIN THE PEACE.

King Manoel, who seconded, said that everything that could be done now for public health would be of the utmost importance to the country. They had been living in times when every effort—brains, money, and everything they possessed—had been used for destruction. Let them do the same now for reconstruction. (Hear, hear.) and, as Lord Leverhulme had said, as they had been united to win the peace. One of the most important questions they had to deal with was the health of a country, which, more than any other, won the war. He hoped that they would have really "mens sana in corpore sano," and also that the work which had been done during the war for the wounded, and which was now in progress for the men disabled in the war, would be utilised for the civil population. (Cheers.)

Lord Beauchamp, in supporting the appeal, said that at a Berlin Conference, which he attended on behalf of the institute before the war, the Lord Mayor of Berlin entertained them at dinner. He remembered well the enthusiasm with which the whole audience, led by their German host, sang "Rule Britannia. Britannia rules the waves." (Laughter and cheers.)

Lord Willoughby de Broke, Professor Sir Thomas Oliver, Surgeon-Captain Sir Robert Hill (Director-General of the Medical Department of the Royal Navy), and Lord Knutsford emphasised the vital importance of the work of the institute, and urged its claims to public support.

The Dean of St. Paul's, who also supported the appeal, referred to the necessity for a closer relationship on scientific lines between the clergy and the medical profession, and remarked that it ought to be possible for the physician and the clergyman to help each other and to learn from each other. He hoped that in future science would throw a great deal of light on various problems that belonged to his own branch of the healing profession.

The resolution was carried.

At the opening meeting of the London Conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health, which was held at the Mansion House, Lord Leverhulme, the president, announced that it was proposed to establish a permanent Endowment Fund of at least £30,000. The King had sent a cheque for £100, and the Prince of Wales had also given a generous cheque.

Dr. E. H. Hope (hon. secretary), said that a letter of apology, sent on behalf of the Prince of Wales, expressed the hope that the important series of conferences which the institute was holding would be productive of good results.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said that the institute had for many years advocated the organization of a Ministry of Health. The first definite proposal to that end was made, he believed, at the congress held in Dublin in 1892, and he congratulated them on the renewal of their congresses on the eve of the formation of such a Ministry. It was also greatly to the credit of the institute that 30 years ago it secured the thoroughgoing reform of the public health services of the country, the starting-point of all enlightened progress in this direction.

Lord Leverhulme said that the establishment of a Ministry of Health was an auspicious event, which the institute had done much by agitation in the past to secure. It was a great honour to the institute that the King and the Prince of Wales took an interest in its work, as Queen Victoria and King Edward also did. The position of the British Empire after the great war would depend largely upon the way in which the resources of the Empire were developed. They were at least 100 times richer than they were a century ago, when their forefathers had to face the problems at the end of the Napoleonic War, and they were 100 times better equipped for facing those problems. No one had set them so glorious an example of duty as the King and Queen, and, stimulated by their example, it was not only a duty but a great privilege to endeavour to develop those resources in order to pay off the war debt.

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THE VICTORIA

SUNDAY'S MATINEE

WE ARE SCREENING

ON

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

ONLY.

HENRY KRAUSS

in

"THE TRAMP"

FROM THE WORK OF THE POET.

JEAN RICHELIEU.

NOTICE.

1. The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION SHAMEEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 37A (Eastern half) which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 63 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by W. H. Brockstedt, has an area of 6,322½ sq. ft. and is situate on Central Avenue. A Residence, Servants' Quarters and small Godown are built upon the site.

2. The Custodian further invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION SHAMEEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lots Numbers 43 Section B and 65 which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and the conditions contained in two Crown Leases of the said Lots respectively, the first for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1960, and the second for 73 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by Carlowitz and Company, has an area of 20,218 sq. ft. and is situated on Central Avenue and North Avenue. A Residence, Godowns and Compradore's Quarters are built upon the site.

3. Particulars and conditions of sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General in Hongkong of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4. Inspection of the properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.

5. Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai" so as to reach him not later than the 1st day of September, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th day of September, 1919.

6. The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP, Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, 31st July, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June 1919 at the rate of Two Pounds five shillings sterling per share is payable on and after MONDAY the 11th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

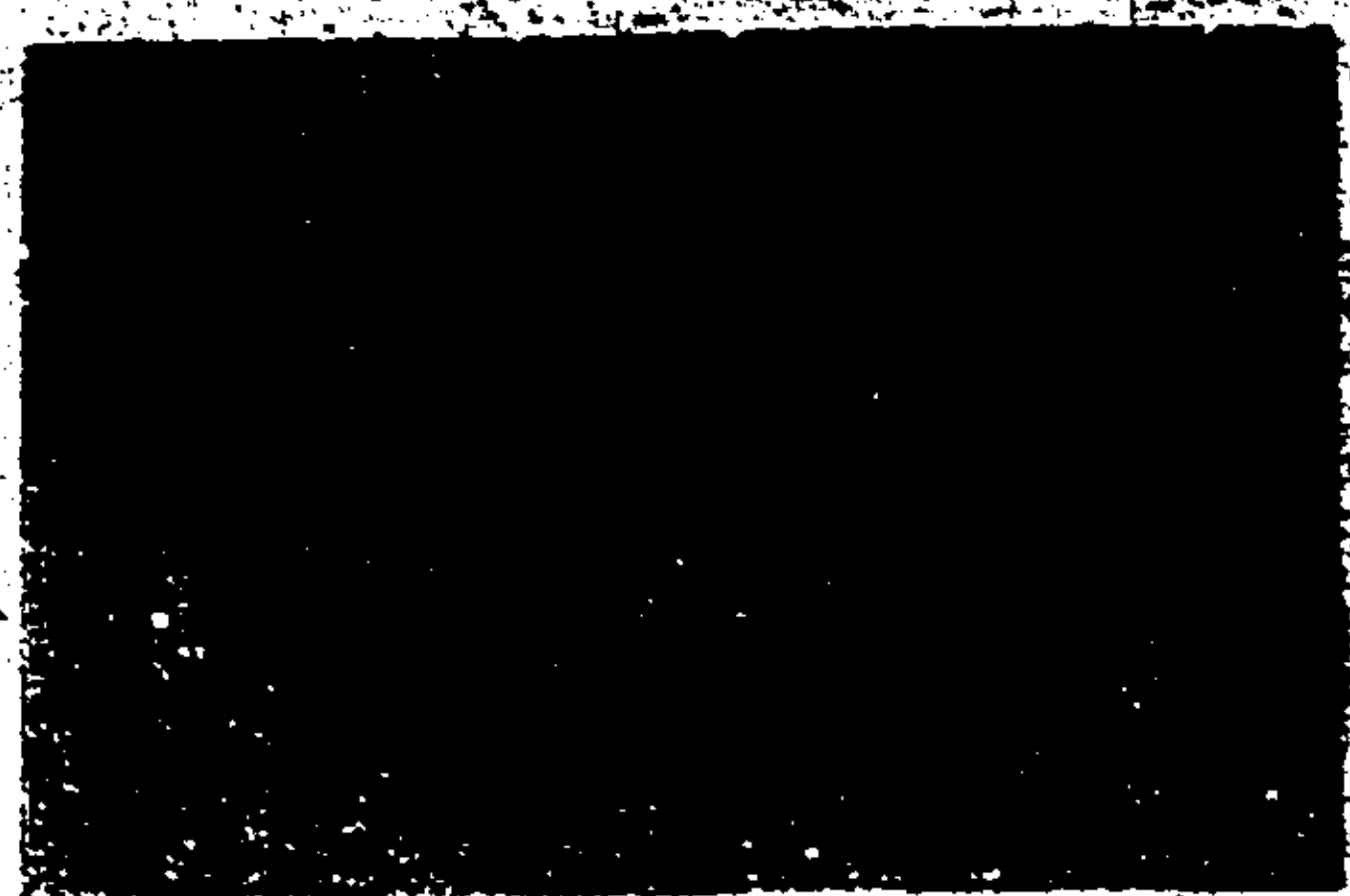
Head Office: 6 Des Vaux Road Old Bankow Banch. Paoon Building. Now is the Time to Start Your Account SAVINGS OR CURRENT Your own Account of Resources ASSURE YOUR FUTURE FREEDOM OF ACTION RELIEF FROM TAXATION Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome. J. THANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 7th July 1919.

Head Office: 6 Des Vaux Road Old Bankow Banch. Paoon Building. Now is the Time to Start Your Account SAVINGS OR CURRENT Your own Account of Resources ASSURE YOUR FUTURE FREEDOM OF ACTION RELIEF FROM TAXATION Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome. J. THANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 7th July 1919.

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Head Office: 6 Des Vaux Road Old Bankow Banch. Paoon Building. Now is the Time

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

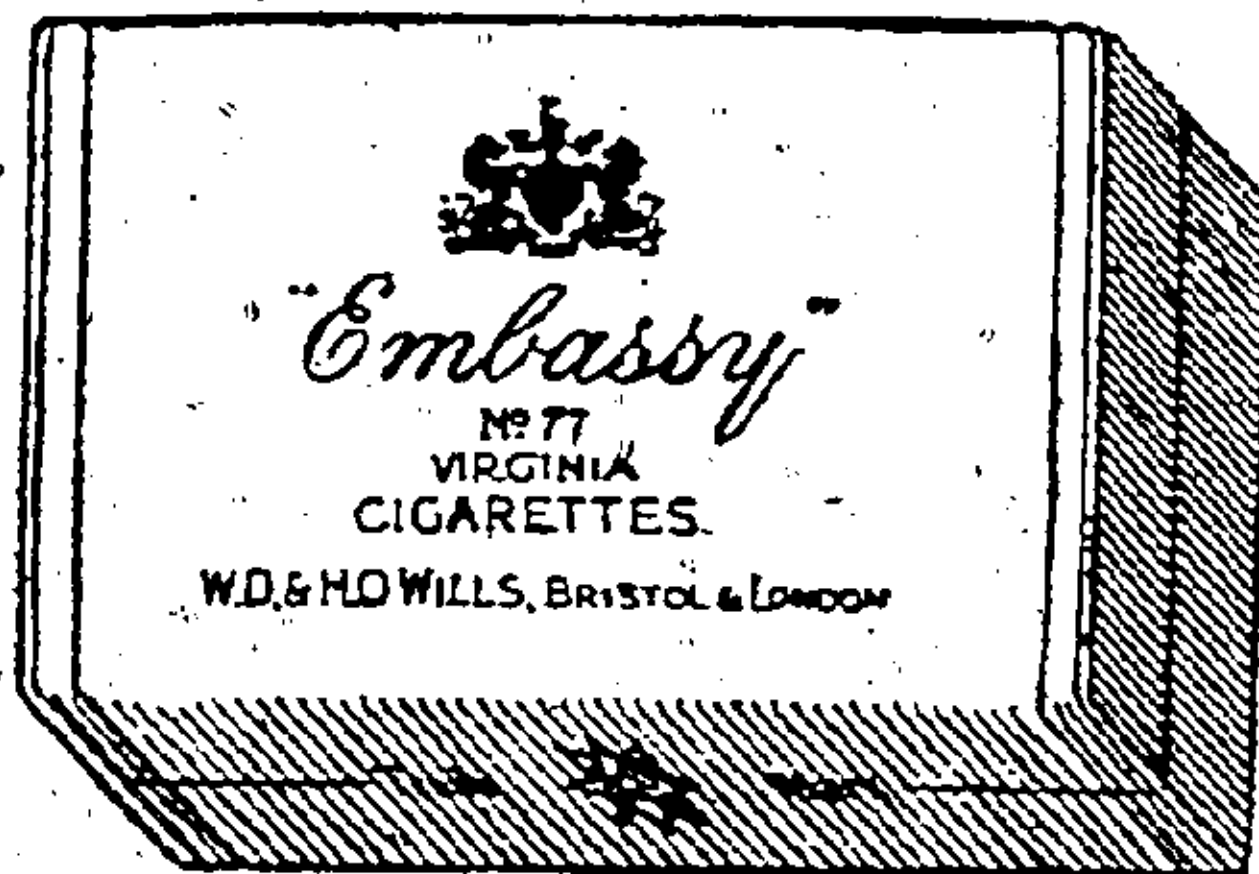
IN KEGS OR CASKS

NOTICES



EMBASSY CIGARETTES ARE
UNQUESTIONABLY THE
FINEST VIRGINIAN CIGAR-
ETTES MANUFACTURED.

A SHIPMENT OF THIS WELL-KNOWN
BRAND PACKED IN CONVENIENT AIR-TIGHT
TINS OF 25 CIGARETTES HAS JUST ARRIVED.
THEY ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE IN 50'S TINS
AND 10'S BOXES.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The Censorship of Radio-telegrams will be abolished from mid-night, 23rd-24th July, 1919. After that date Radio-Telegrams can be sent in plain language, code, language, or cypher.

The charge to be a condillette the United Kingdom on delivery of samples of spirits (except fermented spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. the gross weight is increased from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where-mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila & U.S.A.—Per COLOM-BIA, 9th Aug.
Shanghai—Per MONTEAGLE, 9th Aug.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN, 9th Aug.
Shanghai—Per SUNKIANG, 11th Aug.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per NANKING, 13th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits & Bangkok—Per SINGA-POREAN, 10th Aug., 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per DERWENT, 10th Aug., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per ARRATOON APCAR, 10th Aug., 9 a.m.
Hohow and Pakhoi—Per ALICPNE, 10th Aug., 9 a.m.
Formosa, Keelung—Per HAKA-SUN MARU, 10th Aug., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per BINTANG, 11th Aug., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per NELEUS, 11th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 9th Aug., at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 11th Aug., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per KANCHOW, 12th Aug., 10 a.m.

Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday, Is.—Per ST. ALBANS, 12th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 12th Aug., 1.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

Japan via Nagasaki, Canda, U.S. Central and South America EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINYO MARU, 13th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 14th Aug., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 15th Aug., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per ATSUTA M., 19th Aug., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 19th Aug., noon.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per AKI MARU, 20th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. KITANO MARU, from Hongkong.

Assia Lieut J M Luthy E
M de Leask Capt
Branco Capt M Morton-Camer-
M on Mr & Mrs
Bowser Miss H W H
C Morris Miss J
Copp Miss L Minkinson Rev
Cooper Mrs C R & Mrs
S Norrman A E
Copp Mrs Noronha Master
Copp Miss O J E
Davidge Mrs Plat
Davidge Miss Pateu G F
Davidge Master Roberts Mr &
Dukstra Madam Mrs A
Demichelis Rev Reed Master R C
J Reed Master W
Durme Rev Jos A
Van Rumbu
Dubong Miss M Reed
L Reed Master E
Erlischman W
Forboudaise H Shutting Mrs
Farran Master Sidlins Mrs &
Farran Mr & Mrs B S
Mrs F D K Schumacher
Field Miss D Miss R
Guimbrotiere Stutsky G M
Rev P Shutting Miss G
Geel Ven Sherniavsky
Golombik Miss
Garibaldi Mrs Strin
Gruur Mr & Mrs
Mrs Theodore Mr &
Gallazzi Mr & Mrs
Trokor
Heslop White G F
Heslop Mrs Young J A
Hurte Rev M J Zmkhol M
Howell Master

Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per INABA MARU, 22nd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per KASHIMA MARU, 23rd Aug., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 23rd Aug., 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks s. \$685 ss. 685

Marine Insurances.

Cantons b. 430
North China n. \$220
Unions b. 207
Yangtzes b. 280
Far Easterns b. 23

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. 138
H. K. Fires b. 340

Shipping.

Douglases b. 96
Steamboats n. 24 1/2
Indos (Pref.) n. 32
Indos (Def.) b. 190
Shells n. 190 1/2
Petries b. 35 1/2

Refineries.

Sugars n. 184
Malabons b. 45

Mining.

Kailans b. 60 1/2
Langkats b. 19
Shanghai Loans b. 19
Shai Explorations b. 2.10
Rauha b. 44 1/2
Tronohs b. 45 1/2
Ural Caspians s. 45 1/2

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves s. 98
K. Docks b. 165
Shai Docks n. \$121
N. Engineerings n. \$26

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 109 1/2
H.K. Hotels n. 124
L. Inves t. b. 121 1/2
H'phreys Est. b. 8 1/2
K'loon Lands n. 46
L. Reclamations n. 175
West Points b. 94

Cotton Mills.

Ewos n. \$315
Kung Yiks b. \$29
Lau Kung Mows n. \$207 1/2
Orientals n. \$112
Shai Cottons b. \$205
Yangtzepeeps b. \$15

Miscellaneous.

Cements b. 8 1/2
China Borneos n. 13
Do. Light b. 5.80 old b. 2 new
China Providents b. 9
Dairy Farms b. 30
Electrics H. K. b. 78 1/2
Electrics Macao n. 34
Hongkong Ropes b. 33
Hk. Tramways b. 8 1/2
Peak Trams, old b. 7 1/2
Do. new b. 80 cts

ASAHI BEER.



AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, Aug. 9, 1919.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL ——— The leading Hotel in the Far East
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL ——— The evening seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)
THE HOTEL MANSIONS ——— (The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.)
(Office premises.)

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant, are instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dancing parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representatives will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 453, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. B. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents
Are resident Managers.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Since and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Surprisingly Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and SUNDAY.

"THE TEST"

With a very strong plot.

A HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

"THE DUTIFUL DUB"

SATURDAY'S MATINEE:

2.15 & 5 p.m.

The Final of "The Terror of The Range"

"THE BULL'S EYE"

SUNDAY'S MATINEE:

"THE TRAMP."

THE

CORONET

TEL. No. 1743.

TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

At 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

The Fine Paramount Production

"BIG TIMBER"

THE WISH BONE.

DANCE CREATIONS.

At 7.15 p.m.

THE BULL'S EYE

Episodes 5, 6 & 7.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THEATRE ROYAL

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON OF THE MOST POPULAR COMPANY THAT EVER PLAYED IN HONGKONG

BANVARDS AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

IN A REPERTOIRE OF BRAND NEW MUSICAL TREATS COMMENCING

SATURDAY EVENING - AUG. 9th

at 9.15 p.m.

AND PRESENTING

SATURDAY-MONDAY Aug. 9 & Aug. 11

The Speedy, Mile-a-Minute Musical Comedy

"STEP LIVELY"

TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY Aug. 12 & Aug. 13

A BIG DOUBLE BILL

The Laughing, Musical Mix-up

"THE TOURISTS"

and a Head-Line Program of

"VAUDEVILLE"

WED. Matinee at 5.15

THURSDAY-FRIDAY Aug. 7 & Aug. 8

The Breezy Refreshing Musical Treat

"THE KING OF PATAGONIA"

Bookings now at MOUTRIE'S

Curtain at 9.15 p.m.

Prices \$3 \$2 \$1. Matinees Sat. & Wed.

Owing to shipping delays the performance advertised Thursday & Friday Aug. 7 & 8 have been altered to Aug. 14 & 15.

Reserved Seats will be sold unless paid for by 2 p.m. 2 days previous to performance.

HOTELS.

EU ROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL, FINEST SITUATION
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL.
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)